The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[Telegraphic Dispatches—Wall-St., and All Sundry.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSED PROTECTORATE OVER MEXICO.

Reconsideration of the Vote to Postpone the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Washington Police Bill Tabled in the House.

Probable Agreement of the Kansas Conferees—The Volunteer Regiments, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

In the Committee of Conference to-day, Mr. [illegible] presented his bill in lieu of Mr. Seward's, it having been previously accepted by Messrs. ALVAREZ, GREEN and others.

The bill refers the ordinance concerning the public lands, retaining only the same grants made to all the States adhering into the Union as a matter of course, to the people of Kansas. If they accept the conditions by a majority vote, Kansas is to be admitted with the Lecompton Constitution. If they reject it, Kansas remains a Territory until she shall have the requisite number of inhabitants.

The contested land claims are to be adjudicated by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Territorial Governor, the Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the two Speakers of the Legislature.

The majority of the Committee immediately adopted this plan. Messrs. SEWARD and HOWARD proposed a recess of two hours for consultation.

They returned to the Vice President's room at 2 o'clock, P. M., but none of the majority appeared. A Democratic rebellion had occurred—many of the Free Kansas refusing to accept an amendment to the bill.

Messrs. DOUGLAS and CRITTENDEN are especially in disgust at Kansas's surrender.

It is expected that the final meeting of the Committee will take place to-morrow, and that the Democrats will carry the compromise through the House unanimously. A.

[FROM THE ADVERTISER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

Mr. BROCK to-day bill is still under the consideration of the the Senate's Conference Committee with a fair prospect of an ultimate agreement. Many consider this already certain. Messrs. SEWARD and HOWARD dissent.

The several political parties were this afternoon, and are to-night much interested in privately discussing the measure, of the success of which no definite action can yet be formed.

It is probable the Conference Committee will report to-morrow.

It is generally believed that the President will accept the two regiments of volunteers offered from Kentucky and Ohio. The regiment from Ohio consists of five companies from Cincinnati, one from Columbus, one from Toledo, one from Springfield, and four Mount Gilead, and one from Coshocton. Nearly all the officers and many of the men served in the Mexican War. The entire regiment can be ready for the field at short notice.

The United States steamer Fulton, which proceeded from Key West to Tampico ten days ago, was under special order to protect American property in that quarter, in accordance with a request from the State and the Navy Departments, based on the representations of our Consul at Tampico.

All the Midshipmen who passed examination several days ago at Annapolis, have been ordered into active service.

Many of the letters addressed to the managers of the bogus lotteries recently broken up in the North, containing their quota of dollars, have been forwarded [illegible] to their deluded authors.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, spoke in favor of our establishing a protectorate over Mexico. After pointing out the difference between the Northern and boundary States of the Union, he went on to define his plan, and to show the benefits which would accrue both to the Union and Mexico. The protectorate must be self-supporting, the protected paying the expense, which they could do by assigning her revenue for ten years. Our gulf squadron is insufficient to protect her commerce, but 2,000 reliable troops judiciously posted would preserve internal order. Mr. HOUSTON explained the circumstances under which Mexico funded her debt of $85,000,000, mostly owing to British creditors, and said that all Great Britain can reasonably expect in the event of a protectorate being established is that we shall see that a portion of the customs is set apart towards the debt, and the dividends faithfully appropriated to the purpose. Mr. HOUSTON paid a feeling tribute to his former companions in the Senate, now all passed away. Mr. HOUSTON spoke more largely of the State Rights of Texas than of the protectorate, respecting which, he said, it might be either like that over the Sandwich Islands, or in a new form, but without any more authority than was necessary. The resolution says:

Whereas, Every attempt of Mexico to regulate its internal affairs results in failure, and there is danger of it falling into anarchy; and,

Whereas, The United States, on account of their continual policy, can never permit Mexico to be subjugated by Spain, or permit her to passionate the hands of any foreign power; therefore,

Resolved, That a select Committee of seven be appointed to inquire whether it is necessary to establish a protectorate.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow to be printed, and the Bankruptcy bill was taken up and discussed at great length.

Mr. HALE's amendment was put and lost, by Ayes, 21; Nays, 28.

AYES—Messrs. Bayard, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Fitch, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Kitchen, King, Pearce, Pugh, Sebastian, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Davis, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden of Maine, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mallory, Reid, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky.

Mr. HALE's proposed amendment was to the effect that no contract shall hereafter be made by any officer or agent of the Government except under a law authorizing the same, or under an appropriation adequate to the fulfillment, and repealing so much of the act of May 1, 1846, as confers on the Quartermaster-General an authority which exempts that officer and his subordinates from the observance of this cautious and economical provision.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that another section be added to the bill to confine its appropriations to the fiscal year, and the specific branch for which they are voted.

Pending the motion, Mr. CLARK moved to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad, which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke in favor of his bill granting lands to the various States for the establishment of Colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. SAMPSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for copies of the correspondence with Chili relative to the detention, at Talcahuano, of the American vessels *Good Return* and *Franklin*, in the year 1856.

The Senate Washington Police bill was taken up.

The House rejected, by eleven majority, Mr. DODD's substitute, agreed to in Committee yesterday, proposing that the policemen be appointed by an elective Board of Commissioners, instead of giving the Mayor the power in the premises.

The bill was then tabled, by a vote of 110 against 19.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Harlan North Carolina, replied to the Anti-Lecompton speech of his colleague, Mr. GRAHAM, which he (Harlan) said was on its conclusion congratulated by Mr. GREENE with both hands, as though he was bestowing a benediction.

Mr. GREENE said that Mr. SHAW was entirely mistaken.

Mr. SHAW—I saw the scene with my own eyes! Did not the gentleman approach my colleague?

Mr. GREENE (emphatically)—I did not.

Mr. SHAW—Fifteen or twenty others saw you approach my colleague.

Mr. GREENE further replied, but his voice was entirely drowned in the loud cries of "order" from the Democratic side.

Mr. KERR protested against Mr. SHAW, who was on the floor, being interrupted.

This was followed by cries of "order" from the Republican side, and laughter.

Mr. KERR said such blackguardism was better out than in the House.

Mr. SHAW repeated that there was a smile of complaisance on Mr. GREENE's face as he approached Mr. GRAHAM on that occasion. When he (SHAW) should bring upon him such congratulations, he would exclaim, "What have I done, that my enemies should praise me?"

Cries of "Good."

Mr. GREENE said there was not a word of truth in Mr. SHAW's statement. Instead of congratulating Mr. GRAHAM, he asked him why he had used his name in connection with that of Mr. BUCHANAN, and told him he should hold him responsible for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. CAMPBELL having been near Mr. GREENE at that time, corroborated Mr. GREENE's statement.

Mr. CHESHIRE, in justice to his colleague (Mr. SHAW) who was now absent, said he saw Black Republicans congratulating Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. GREENE in the crowd near enough to do so. He did not know whether Mr. GREENE grasped his hand, but recollected distinctly Mr. HOUSTON's exclaiming, "Kiss him, Greenee." Fifty other gentlemen were witnesses of the scene.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Revelations Concerning the Lobby—The Various Schemes—Mere Promised—Important Bill of the Hon. John Cochrane, for the Protection of Emigrants—Influence of Mr. Brown, of Ohio, at the White House—"The Amin Bey Imposture," &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1858.

It might be inferred from the perfect cessation of the cry concerning the "corruptions of the lobby," and the silence of the Washington correspondents on the subject, that the corruption Committees have entirely scared away the lobbyites, corrected the legislation of Congress, and converted Washington into a sort of moral New-England village. The absence of any charges or discoveries of corruption on the part of the lynx-eyed correspondents, would seem to be especially convincing, for if they do not know or suspect that anything improper is going on, it can hardly be possible that there is. The conclusion of the public must be that a really great reform has been effected, that the lobby have abandoned their schemes of plunder, that no more dining and wining, buttonholing and intriguing is going on in order to influence members in favor of this or that fat job, and that, in short, nothing but what is entirely fair and honest is asked of Congress. All this might be supposed, but it would be a fatal delusion. The relaxation of vigilance on the part of the Press, indicated by its almost total silence on the subject, has, in fact, invigorated and revived the lobby, and it is now as active, as rapacious, and as full of schemes, but possibly not so liberal in promises, as it ever was. While the attention of the public has been fixed upon the fate of Lecompton the lobbyites have been steadily mining under cover, and have pushed forward a large number of their works to a situation where they are about ready to be exploded upon Congress. The lobby is really prosperous.

A cursory glance of the field of operations discovers the presence of several lobby schemes of the Monsieur Tonson order, such as Colt's patent, the India Rubber patent, the Brazilian line of steamers, &c.; but to these there have been extensive and important additions, concerning which it is worth while to constitute an independent Committee of Investigation. I can now only make brief allusions to an instance or two, which deserve attention; but I intend to pursue the inquiry, and to draw the veil entirely aside from all the operations of the lobby with which it is proper that Congress and the public should be made acquainted.

A branch of the lobby, composed largely of Ohio politicians, including the firm of STREADMAN & BANKS, public printers, have a considerable number of jobs which they have undertaken to get through; among others, one which is intended to absorb the remaining portion of the three and a quarter millions, provided by the fifteenth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico. Mr. ALEXANDER J. AYCOMA, an American who resided in the City of Mexico in 1845, and was expelled by order of the Mexican Government, was one of the claimants before the Commissioners under that treaty, to pass upon the claims of American citizens, but his claim was disallowed by the Commissioners. He now brings it before Congress, and asks to be compensated for the damages he sustained by reason of his expulsion, and a bill is now before the Senate directing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to take an account of his losses, and to pay them out of any money not otherwise appropriated, simply limiting the amount thus to be paid to what remains of the three and a quarter millions referred to—which is about a quarter of a million dollars. I believe Mr. AYCOMA's once-rejected claims will, under this bill, easily absorb all of this $250,000; for the bill—which, though reported by Mr. MASON, must certainly have been drawn by Mr. A. D. BANKS—is so contrived that the lobby will have it all their own way, between themselves and the officers of the Treasury, and can just as easily make the amount a quarter of a million as less. I know the exact influences which the printing lobby are using to shove this bill quietly through, and I shall probably have occasion to refer to it again. In the meantime, I call the attention of the Senate to the subject, and warn Senators that though entitled "A Bill for the relief of ALEX. J. AYCOMA," and though it is common-place and innocentenough in appearance, the bill is really one for the benefit of the lobby, and one under which a fraud upon the Treasury may be perpetrated.

Another topic which would doubtless be a fruitful one for inquiry is the operations of certain parties who undertook to predmpt the town sites of Omaha and Sioux City, Nebraska, by an ingenious contrivance, and who, after having sold their lots at high prices, and given warranties deeds, find, as they might have known, that their attempt to predmpt more than the law allows has failed, and that their town sites are liable to enter the market along with other Government lands. I understood that some of the lots in these towns were sold as high as $1,500. It needs to be explained why, when the lands surrounding Omaha and Sioux City were advertised for sale, this property, also, which belongs in the market with other lands not predmpted, was not included in the advertisement; and the reason why a special act should be passed to secure the speculators from disgorging the sums which they received for property of the Government, also needs explanation. It may be all right, but, if I understand the case, this needs to have the attention of Congress called especially to it.

I find that, as there are many other matters behind, no more of the present letter can be devoted to this interesting subject. But as it is near the close of the session, and the various schemes of the lobby, will shortly be crowded in a heap into both Houses of Congress, it will be doing good service to the honest members to inquire further into these matters, and post them up through the columns of the TIMES.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE has introduced a bill in the House, of a character which will excite some interest in your community, and be looked upon with special favor by the humble class for whose benefit and protection it is intended. It is entitled an act to amend an act relative to the transportation of passengers on ocean vessels, but the gist of it is a section which makes it a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for the captain or other officer of any vessel carrying passengers across the ocean, to seduce or have intercourse with any woman who may be on board the vessel as a passenger, and is intended to strike at and put an end to an abuse on which emigrants have bitterly complained, and for which the Commissioners of Emigration have asked a remedy. It is alleged that captains of emigrant vessels have been in the habit of forcing or seducing their poor female passengers, living with them during the voyage, and dismissing them at the end of it; and although vehemently denied, Mr. COCHRANE believes it desirable that an act providing a severe punishment for such offences, and protecting the poor emigrant from the importunities of them, should be passed by Congress. The bill was reported by him, and is now in Committee of the Whole. It is a measure which ought to excite no opposition, but if it does, Mr. COCHRANE ought to be assured that the community will sustain him in it.

There is some considerable excitement and hard feeling among a set of Ohio politicians with regard to the Marshalship of the Northern District of Ohio. A Mr. GITZ has been here for a long time, seeking for the appointment, with great assurances of success; but, after having been repeatedly put off with vague promises, it turns out that the President now refuses to appoint him, because—although he is recommended by all the rest of the Ohio delegation—he is opposed by Mr. BURNS. The friends of Mr. GITZ storm and rage, but the President will not disoblige BURNS, who has stuck fast to Lecompton, and even PUGH cannot influence him to appoint a man to the place against BURNS' wishes. The fact is suggestive and illustrative. The faithful are to be rewarded by the consideration their desires will receive by the occupant of the White House.

The controversy as to the real character of AMIN BEY may, probably, be considered settled, by the letter which has been forwarded to the State Department by Mr. BROWN, dragoman of our legation at Constantinople, and alluded to by me in a telegram to you. Mr. BROWN inclosed to the Turkish Vizier some newspaper paragraphs speaking of the AMIN BEY affair as an imposition, and the Vizier (ALI) replies, in a note of March 12, 1858, a copy of which I have seen, and in which he speaks of AMIN BEY as "*Envoyé en Amerique par le Gouvernement Impérial en 1850*," expresses the satisfaction of the Government with him, and the result of his mission, and gives him the precise character in which he was received by our Government. Mr. BROWN also writes a letter to a gentleman in this city, wherein he repeats that the character of AMIN BEY was made known to the American legation previous to his coming over here by His Excellency SULEIMAN PASHA; says that AMIN was an agent of the Turkish Government, and that he had a letter of credit on the Turkish Consul in Boston to enable him to make purchases for the Admiralty; that AMIN has had conferred on him since his return the title of Mejidieh, and has been since employed on other missions, and adds that "*He had been selected to go again to the United States, and would have been sent had not Government at last determined that it was better to send an officer of higher rank.* The present mission of the Turkish Admiral, Mr. BROWN says, is the result of the courtesy with which AMIN BEY was treated on his visit here. It is hardly worth while to allude to Mr. BROWN's sneers at Mr. DAMRAS, late our Consul at Constantinople, in connection with the affair, but as his letter will probably be published in full, it is worth while to bear in mind that Mr. BROWN's personal and official relations with Mr. DAMRAS are such that his reflections must be looked upon as excited by his prejudices. O.

Mexico—Zuloaga's Fall Probable—Vidaurri and the Republic of Sierra Madre—Pacific Railroad Defeated for this Congress—The Transit Routes—Schemes of Vanderbilt, Joe White and Yrisarri—Lecompton—New Plan of Settlement—Calhoun Returned to Kansas—Arrival from Arizona, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20, 1858.

The last news from Mexico is not regarded here as decisive of the success of the Zuloaga Government. His ablest General has beaten JUAREZ, the Constitutional successor of COMONFORT; but OCOLLO himself will probably next be heard from as "pronouncing" for the President on a new platform, made of planks taken from the deceased Constitution, and the yet undeveloped plans of the Monarchists and Churchmen. The most threatening fact in the history of Mexico at this time is the position of VIDAURRI, at the head of an organization which he, or at least a portion of his followers, denominates the Sierra Madre Republic of the North. VIDAURRI never yielded a much more cheerful obedience to COMONFORT than to SANTA ANNA, and now, as far as known, totally repudiates ZULOAGA, and would have equally resisted JUAREZ, had he and his party been successful. It is boasted by the fillibustering organs of expansion in the United States that this Northern Mexican Republic is coterminous with Texas for six hundred miles, and that no effectual measures of repression can be taken which will prevent recruits flying from this country to the standard of VIDAURRI as fast as he needs them. This is true. If Texas has the men to spare for revolutionizing any portion of Mexico, they will not be restrained by orders from Washington.

All plans for a Pacific Railroad are dead for this Congress. The bill prepared and urged with so much ardor by Dr. GWIN, was defeated by a postponement until next December, by the vote of 25 to 22. The vote for postponement by no means indicated the strength of the opposition to that bill. It was considered too loose in its provisions, affording advantages to the parties who might undertake the construction of the work quite out of proportion to their responsibilities to the Government. One Senator suggested that the privileges secured to the constructors should be put up at auction, with the proviso that the road should be built out of the bonus that might be thus obtained. Of the 22 votes cast against postponement, it is estimated that but 11 would have been given for the bill upon its passage.

This was nominally an administration measure and among those who supported it was Mr. BIGLER, but so confident were some of its opponents that Mr. BUCHANAN would veto it, that they ardently desired its passage, by way of further rending the Cincinnati platform. The defeat of a bill so important to her interests will produce a profound sensation in California, and so acute was the sensation of disappointment among gentlemen from that State, last night, that they openly talked of the sad necessity which might compel them to regard the people of the Atlantic States as enemies in war, in peace friends.

This blow at the great overland route will give renewed impetus to intrigues and negotiations relative to the steamship communications with California. It is alleged by the opponents of the Panama monopoly that Commodore VANDERBILT some time since struck for higher pay, and raised the price of his new occupation of the Nicaragua route from $40,000 to $50,000 per month.

In the meantime the Joe White and Yrisarri arrangement for pacifying and generally regulating the Nicaragua region, including the transit interests, seems to have died of inanition. It was concluded just six months ago with peculiar solemnity, and announced to the powers of the two hemispheres with a flourish of wind and brazen instruments. It has been ratified by report many times, but some trivial circumstance, such as the signatures of the actors in the business, has always prevented the completion of the deeds.

Lecompton drives as heavily as the chariots of Pharaoh through the Red Sea. It will take nothing by Mr. ENGLISH's last motion. That is palpable. Two meetings of the Conference Committee have resulted in nothing. To-day a third special one will be held. Mr. ENGLISH will then offer an olive branch, with the following spriga of compromise:

The Lecompton Constitution shall be adopted here, subject to a vote of the people; but the *ordinance* originally attached to the Constitution and struck out by the Senate, shall be reattached with a modification. Now this ordinance was a sort of appropriation by the State to her own sole and separate use of five or ten millions of acres of public land. Mr. ENGLISH proposes to concede that claim, and yield the land as an inducement to the people of Kansas to vote for the Lecompton Constitution. If they reject it, however, the Territory is to remain in its present condition until it shall have a population equal to the ratio for one member of Congress. The present impression is that this compromise will be rejected in Committee, and that it will break up without an agreement.

Mr. CALHOUN, JACK HENDERSON, and their peculiar coterie of friends, have left for Kansas. Whether Mr. CALHOUN will venture into the Territory is doubtful. His permission to return has been revoked by the same power, a Free-State meeting, which gave it. The land office of which he is the head, has been removed to Nebraska Territory. This was done in part to punish Leavenworth for her hostility to CALHOUN and the Constitution of which he is the father.

Mr. COX, of Tueson, Arizona Territory, arrived here on the 17th instant, after a journey of forty-five days. He much more than confirms all the statements I have forwarded to the TIMES of the mineral wealth of Arizona. He says there is now lying at the mouths of the two or three silver mines in the vicinity of Tueson, worked by Americans, ore of the value of from one hundred to five hundred thousand dollars, and that considerable quantities have been shipped, worth ten thousand dollars per ton.

I am requested by Mayor MCCARTY to state that he considers Arizona one of the best grazing and stock-raising countries in the world, and that he has been erroneously reported as having expressed a contrary opinion. A.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Hymeneal Festivities at the Metropolis—Parties, Past and Prospective—The British Legation—The Last Scandal Afloat—Mediocrity at Political Rivals—Masculine Enjoyments—Operatic and Theatrical—With Arabella's Opinions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17, 1858.

The tide of gaiety, momentarily checked by the decease of Colonel BARON, is again rushing merrily onward, and the beau monde is fully occupied in the enjoyment of present and anticipation of future gaieties. The prominent parties of the week now drawing to a close have been hymeneal. A magnificent "reception" was given by the Attorney-General to his daughter and her new husband on their return from their bridal tour. The display of beauty, the richness and taste of the toilets, and the general sociability which prevailed, made it a delightful evening. Arabella was indignant, however, to learn that the talented bridegroom, (a son of Governor SHANNON,) will have to resign his position in Judge BLACK's Department, the President being opposed to "nepotism." Well, if the young man has lost his office, he has won a charming wife.

The marriage of Miss TOOMBS to Mr. DU BOIS was a splendid affair. The sumptuous character which ladies' costume has of late assumed, has seldom been so elegantly displayed as in the group of ladies assembled, and the whole effect was one of an interesting and brilliant description. On Friday evening the bride and bridegroom appeared at the Opera, and to-day they have had a large reception.

Mrs. GWINN PAXTON gave a brilliant and costly entertainment on Friday evening, which was graced by a brilliant throng, and there have been besides a hotel "hop," and several informal "lancer parties." Next week will be inaugurated by a party at the spacious mansion of General CASS, which contains so many choice paintings, rare pieces of sculpture, and curious *souvenirs de voyage*. Miss BEL CASS presides over her father's entertainments with a grace, dignity and affability which are rarely found commingled. Cards are also out for a diplomatic dancing party.

Colonel SEATON, the esteemed senior editor of the *National Intelligencer* gave one of his famous Congressional suppers on Thursday evening. Governors SEWARD and CRITTENDEN were the leading spirits at the sumptuous entertainment, which was crowned by a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." About fifty members, with Lord NAPIER, Baron SCHOEN, and a few other gentlemen, composed the party.

The prospects of a change at the British Embassy are discussed at the Club, and it is generally believed that Lord NAPIER will remain, although his indorsement of "Lecompton" has enlisted the Exeter Hall influences against him. One of the Manners family is mentioned as his successor, and if so his high birth and distinguished attainments will render him popular with those who will at any time promenade Regent-street for an hour for the honor of receiving a salutation, and from the inmates of No. 245. Others have spoken of the story that the Hon. C. P. VILLIERS is to succeed here, but I cannot think it possible as the Ministry now stands. Arabella and the rest of the fair sex have hopes that Lady OUSELEY will remain *en permanence*, but, of course, Sir GORE has no chance.

A capital story is told at the expense of a lady-resident, who has prided herself on the exclusiveness of the society which has graced her saloons. A *double distilled-double-F. F.*, no one could obtain invitations to her parties whose *cousins* did not bear the quarterings of some old family, and thus these entertainments were accused of resembling the tournaments of ancient times, where the guests were led—not from any prospect of amusement—but merely to prove their right to *quarter* themselves *en bonne compagnie*. Foreigners, however, were always welcomed, and this Winter one of her "pets" has been a romantic looking young Frenchman, who acted the Legation as representing a titular, and therefore not worthy the attention of one like himself, of the "*vieille roche*." The young man, enveloping himself somewhat in mystery, assumed the dignity of LOUIS QUATORZE, in his earlier days, and his decisions on all fashionable matters were law. Where he lived no one exactly knew, as his letters were left in WILLARD's card-basket, but yesterday, his aristocratic protector persuaded GAUTIER to let her look at the furnaces of his restaurant-kitchen, and there—must it be said—she found M. le Comptie, in white apron and paper cap, constructing a *mayonnaise*. "This young man is my best cook," said GAUTIER, but Madame —— did not wait to receive his salutations.

This is a sample of the scandal ever afloat here, where the ennui of matinal hotel life is relieved by gossiping visits among the ladies from room to room, so soon as the "lords of creation" start for the Capitoline Hill. Occasionally, too, the mysterious *venticello* of calumny wafts abroad wicked rumors, calculated to destroy family peace and to blight fair and pure reputations. One of these stories now afloat is a sheer invention of some jealous colleagues of a gifted and eloquent Representative, and should it be placed in print, it is to be hoped that the authors will be found and chastised as they deserve.

The *bon vivants* have commenced their "shad-parties," which are excursions down the Potomac on a steamer specially chartered, to some of the large fishing grounds, where pavilions are erected for extemporaneous repasts. The staple dish is freshly-caught shad, nailed on an oaken board, and roasted before a fire. Those who have never tasted a *planked shad*, have a luxury in store, and happy will they be if they can wash it down with such rare old wines as some of our metropolitan parties use. Arabella, I am sorry to say, is opposed to these piscatorial junketings, as masculine abominations.

The "season" at the Washington Theatre closes to-night, and warmly is manager STUART praised for the liberality with which he has given his patrons the opera, the ballet, tragedy, comedy, farce and extravaganza. The operatic troupe now here is a portion of MAX MARETZEK's, and crowded audiences have applauded their performances in "Traviata," "Lucia" and "Trovatore." The foreign portion of our metropolitan society have done much to create a fervid enthusiasm for the advancement of musical art, and many of our amateurs play and sing classical music with consummate ability. A series of private amateur musical entertainments is just now talked of.

Miss AVONIA JONES, (who is a native of the metropolis,) commences an engagement on the 26th, and will doubtless draw crowded houses. Ever yours, with Arabella's kindest regards, ENOCH EASEL.

Arrest of a Forger.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, April 20.

H. D. STONE, who was arrested in Springfield on Saturday, for forgeries in this city, was held to bail to-day in the sum of $2,000. He was also arrested for debts amounting to $70,000, and in default of bail to the amount of $14,000, was committed to jail. The case is one of much interest.

The Minnesota Five Million Loan Bill, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 20.

The majority for the Five Million Loan bill in Minnesota will probably exceed 20,000.

STAUB, who murdered LANDSMAN, in December last, was executed to-day.

Government Dispatches from Gen. Johnston.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 20.

It is said that an express passed through this city on Sunday night with Government dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON, commanding the Utah army. No news transpired here.

Death of Judge Stevens.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, April 20.

Judge STEVENS, one of the oldest residents of our city, and brother to the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, died suddenly last evening.

Death of Gen. Farnham.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, April 20.

Major-General A. H. FARNHAM died at his residence here yesterday afternoon.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 19.

The U. S. mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 20.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Capt. MOODIE, will sail for Liverpool *via* Halifax at about 1 P. M. to-morrow. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 10 o'clock A. M. The American Telegraph Company have arrangements to forward messages for England, per *America*, which may be left at their office in New-York, (No. 21 Wall-street,) by noon of Wednesday.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

THE "PERIM" QUESTION.

We obtain some further intelligence from our files by the *Arago*, whose arrival, with four days' later European news, was announced in yesterday's issue.

The chief political topic of interest is the occupation of the Island of Perim by Great Britain—a proceeding which appears to be unfavorably regarded by the Paris press. The London TIMES, in an article which we publish below, dismisses the subject with the assertion that England will not submit to interference in this matter from any European Power.

There are still reports of serious complications between France and Austria. It is certain that immense warlike preparations are going on, especially at Marseilles.

There is little news from France by this arrival. The opening of the new Boulevard de Sebastopol in which the Emperor took part, occurred on the 5th inst. in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The Emperor addressed the municipal authorities on the occasion, and, in the course of his remarks said:

"When future generations pass through our great city, not only will they acquire a taste for the beautiful on beholding these works of art, but on reading the names inscribed on our bridges and streets they will call to mind the glory of our arms from Rivoli to Sebastopol."

The new Boulevard de Sebastopol has cut through the following streets of old Paris, many of which have a historical celebrity:

"*The rues Pierre a Poisson, Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Ferrin-Gasselin, de la Vannerie, Saint-Jérôme, de la Tuerie, de la Vieille-Pannerie, de la Vieille-place aux Vieux, de la Vieille-Lanterne, de la Vieille-Monnaie, des Lombards, des Trois Maures, de la Reynie, Aubry-le-Boucher; ancour-Batave, impasse de Venise; rue Saint-Magloire; passage Beaufort; rues Salle au Comte, aux Ours, Bourg-l'Abbé, Neuve-Bourg-l'Abbé, du Petit Hurleur, du Grand-Hurleur; passages Saucède, Bourg-l'Abbé, de l'Ancre; rue Grenétat, impasse Grenétat, cour des Bleus, enclos de Trinité, passage Basfour, du Ponceau, de la Longue Allée; rues Guérin-Boisseau, du Ponceau, de Tracy, Neuve-Saint-Denis et Sainte-Apolline.*"

Along a part of the Boulevard de Sebastopol handsome regular houses have been erected, but there is yet a great deal of building to be done.

The Emperor of the French has subscribed 10,000 francs to the fund now being raised for M. DE LAMARTINE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article, explanatory and philosophical, on the Kansas question. The writer expects to hear of the disruption of the Union by every mail. He says that "the Kansas question is understood by no living person," and immediately proceeds to discuss it. The muddle he makes of it is therefore not to be surprised at.

Negotiations are now going on between Great Britain and the States in the North of Germany for turning the tide of emigration from the United States to the English Colonies, and more particularly to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

The London *Times*, in an article on Parliamentary oratory, says that "out of both Houses it would be difficult to select a dozen men who really do justice to a great subject. Lords DERBY, ELLENBOROUGH and LYNDHURST, with the Duke of ARGYLL and the Bishop of OXFORD, in the one House; Messrs. GLADSTONE, DISRAELI, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. BERNAL, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and Mr. ROEBUCK, in the other, are indeed speakers who increase the attraction of their subject by the manner in which they treat it; but these are nearly all, and even these sometimes sink to the lower level of style which is prevalent in our public speaking."

The Sidney (Australia) correspondent of the London *Times* says that the American seamen lately brought there on a charge of murder and piracy on board the New-Bedford whaler *Junior*, will be sent to the United States for trial.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Salute at the Departure of Commodore Armstrong—Movements of the American Squadron—The United States Commissioner going to Shanghae—Revival of Trade, and Return of the Chinese Merchants to Canton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, HONG KONG, China, Monday, Feb. 5, 1858.

On the 27th ult. Commodore ARMSTRONG left Hong Kong for the United States, as anticipated by my letter of the 20th. On the Commodore's leaving the ship he was saluted by the ships of the squadron, each one of which manned yards and cheered ship, and, with a salute of thirteen guns from the *San Jacinto*, the broad pennant was hauled down simultaneously with his leaving, and hoisted again on board of this ship at 8 A. M. on the 20th, at which time the mantle of command fell on the shoulders of Flag Officer JOSIAH TATNALL, who was hailed by a simultaneous salute from the four ships composing the United States East India squadron.

There is to be a *scattering* of the force now congregated here. On the morning of the 7th this ship will start for Manila, at which place she will stop for about four weeks. The *Portsmouth* will remain here until the arrival of the overland mail, which is expected here on the 10th next, after which she will follow us to Manila, carrying our mail. To-morrow the *Mississippi* starts for Shanghae, carrying Commissioner REED. She will be here again on the 21st of this month. The *Minnesota* for the present will remain here. Thus, it will be seen that activity is the order of the day, and that Commodore TATNALL justifies the high opinions formed of his energy and ability.

Little of interest has transpired at Canton, on the River, at Hong Kong, or at Macao, since the departure of the last mail. An official notice has been published by the Allies that the blockade of the fort and river at Canton will be raised on the 10th of this month. Trade is resuming its wonted activity. Preparations are being made at Whampoa for the reopening of trade. The town, (the trading portions of which will be in future occupied by the English,) and the large and costly dry-dock, destroyed by the Chinese, are being rebuilt. Several foreigners from this place are about establishing themselves in business there. The Chinese community, reassured by this state of things, are returning to Canton and Whampoa in large numbers. This is all done in the face of the *Braves*, who are collecting large forces in the immediate vicinity of Canton and of the Ninety-six Villages; they are frenzied by the loss of Canton. These gentry are issuing proclamations to the people, calling on them to abstain from trading with the barbarians, threatening death to the immediate relatives of the persons who are known to be so engaged. They are loud in their denunciations of the reigning Governor, PAN-KWEI, for accepting office at the hands of the barbarians, and announce their determination to recapture the city. YEH is still held prisoner on board of the *Inflexible*, at the Bogue. The English are engaged at present in composing a tune to be called "YEH's March," to which, it is supposed, he will be made to dance.

The perpetrator of the murder spoken of in my last was arrested at Macao, brought here, was tried, pleaded guilty, and was hung in the presence of an admiring crowd on the 2d of last month. Nearly all of the stolen booty was recovered. One of the murderers of the late Governor of Macao, AMARAL, has been arrested, and will be whipped to death soon.

Since writing the above, I have learned that the *Mississippi*'s orders to proceed to Shanghae have been countermanded, and that she will proceed to Whampoa; also, that the United States Commissioner has chartered the American steamer *Antelope* for six months, paying for her at the rate of $5,000 per month. DANI.

Appearance of Canton—The Streets—The Execution Ground—Life in China, &c.

From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.

CANTON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

I am weary of walking the slippery alleys of Canton, the walls have been reduced on all sides [illegible] and the streets are now [illegible] Chinese, who always, as he stood, often carry a fan with a [illegible] and wise mandarins sometimes have a [illegible] company in their chairs. Even the [illegible] Barbarians are not easily to be recognized [illegible] come into view unawares, the strangers meet [illegible] the sight other in their narrowness, their [illegible] signboards, their drifting crowds, and their [illegible] shops. If you take a Chinese guide from the [illegible] does not know the west. We are about to name the principal thoroughfares and to put up boards in English, French and Chinese, for the benefit of future tourists; but at present, Canton is not a city easy to be learnt by heart.

We sleep—that is to say, four of us sleep in a building very like a cucumber frame without any glass. It is true that the absence of glass has been compensated to be supplied by the presence of gummed paper, but as nearly every pane is torn, the north wind which whistles shrewly at night finds means of bringing us a morning supply of colds. Let me [illegible] to tell how some of us who may happen not to be on duty sometimes pass our days.

After comfortable ablutions in the slightly warm waters of this season, for the water is positively warm as it comes from the wells, and after a [illegible] breakfast, we sally forth armed with revolvers and stout walking sticks. The Commissioners' Court in the outer quadrangle is already sitting. The three Commissioners, in their square open pavilion, are trying a rape case, and hundreds of Chinese are [illegible] crowd, are looking on. The culprit is a [illegible] Irish boy, of the Marine force, and the complainant a little weasened old woman, who [illegible] against the erect young soldier. The [illegible] corroborate her story, I am afraid [illegible] doubt about the fact. The boy was drunk [illegible] criminating. He had offered violence to [illegible] creature. He is found guilty, and fifty [illegible] red letters upon his back the Canton [illegible] city version of the axiom "*si non caste, tamen caute*."

The open space in front of the Governor's [illegible] is more than an acre in area, and opens upon the Great Esse and West-street. We are [illegible] "the street of benevolence and love." [illegible] go westward, and, pushing through the crowds, [illegible] averting our eyes from the too tempting [illegible] shops, we arrive at the gates of the Tartar [illegible] with its two colossal marble lions in front. [illegible] already spoken of this place as a scene of [illegible]

It is rapidly returning to its former greatness, [illegible] incredibly short space of time the Chinese have [illegible] set in motion by barbarian dollars, have [illegible] all the walls, botched up all the [illegible] ways through the bamboo jungle, [illegible] little nooks with terraces and small [illegible] pious pavilions—gentle accessories to [illegible] halls which are to form the quarters of [illegible] The French are taking great pains to [illegible] tions they have chosen. Le Capitaine [illegible] has his private rooms, his chapel, his [illegible] office. A few cantos of the palaverous [illegible] in a Chinese building. The Tartar [illegible] look as imposing as it did

[illegible] English and American friends that no fire would be directed.

Leaving these ruins, and crossing a little creek upon a temporary bridge made of leather ladders and planks, we come upon the site of the door old Kwanlin. It is now an open space, covered more in extent, and covered only by little hillocks of prostrate bricks and trampled mortar. Not six inches of wall is left standing, not an inch of wood lies undecayed. Only as if to show that while barbarians have been here civilizing Chinese institutions are ever [illegible] improvement of Hog-lane continues. The [illegible] Hog-lane, and crowds of sampans ply at [illegible] when it terminates.

In small stalls near at hand you may buy English goods and odd articles of European use. A sailor [illegible] bought a Sèvres vase, fully believing it to be a Chinese antique; all this is, of course, lost on the [illegible]. Its exhibition, under present circumstances, is only an ordinary instance of Chinese imposition.

[illegible] turn northwards we shall get into some [illegible] streets of the western suburb, where every [illegible] a little tea-house, and where silks and [illegible] stone ornaments, and heavy, [illegible] Chinese furniture, and perfumeries, [illegible] are set forth in the highest flight [illegible]. You may go for a mile northward [illegible] you want your pocket-compass to get back [illegible] you will quickly be involved in the Bell [illegible] narrow, quiet streets, with wide [illegible] brick walls and small doorways that give no [illegible] the best private houses in Canton lie be[illegible]. We may now visit the Temple of the 500 gods [illegible] danger of being stoned, as Sir John Bowring [illegible] when he ventured there; and you may [illegible] the Temple of Longevity, with its kitchen [illegible] and ornamental grounds. Having rambled [illegible] in the western suburb, and lunched on tea [illegible] perhaps at Hotqua's (if you have a market [illegible] likely to buy tea in your party,) or if not, then [illegible] of the many tea-houses, you may return into [illegible] by the southern main street, and proceed east[illegible] the temples set apart for the adoration of the [illegible] the lodge of courts and tabernacles, which [illegible] under the wall, is not much injured by [illegible] lead away to the northwest you will [illegible] dirty and look up at the Mahomedan [illegible] to be a great arab antiquity. Co[illegible] the same line and you will at last reach the [illegible] pagoda where the priests will chin chin [illegible] very civil. Pass these backworth in [illegible] Tartar yamun in the yamun of the Gar[illegible]. You will have done twelve hours' hard [illegible] and will be quite ready to join any one of [illegible] messes wherever British and French [illegible] savory stews in different nooks of that [illegible] suburb. Another day may well be devoted [illegible] away. You will go up the crowded Fatee [illegible] and land at the gardens—some two or three [illegible] nursery grounds—where you will see thous[illegible] of rare trees in pots, dwarfed and distorted into [illegible] imitations of dogs and deer and dragons [illegible] and birdcages. There are also mandarin [illegible] trees, beautiful camellias, and other flowers [illegible] I know not, but all is pots and all for [illegible]. You will visit also Puntingqua's house and gar[illegible] acres of Sampondu, pavilions, bridges, and [illegible] painted barges, pretty flowers, cool [illegible] and every preparation for summer indo[illegible] whole terminated by a white pagoda, [illegible] you have a complete view of the whole.

The War in India.

[illegible] BEFORE MARCH TO LUCKNOW—VICTORIES [illegible] GENERAL OUTRAM AND BRIGADIER FRANKS.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP, GAWNPORE, Saturday, Feb. 27—8 A. M.

[illegible] head-quarters camp is breaking up, and in [illegible] hour I shall be on my way to our first [illegible] at Onsao, in Oude, ten miles from this, [illegible] road to Lucknow. Walpole's Brigade, [illegible] of Horse Artillery, and the greater por[illegible] the head-quarters staff crossed the Ganges [illegible]; and the Commander-in-Chief, who is [illegible] to wait here till the last moment, to see if [illegible] enemy really intend to move against [illegible] will start with his personal staff to Hunte[illegible] (8 miles hence) to-morrow morning early, [illegible] the whole distance in one march, so as [illegible] before we reach the same camp. The [illegible] of Campbell, strengthened by the remains [illegible] Brigade, will be under the command of [illegible] Jones, who has received precise in[illegible] for his guidance in case of an attack, and [illegible] corps of observation, consisting of the 9th [illegible] Irregular Cavalry, and a [illegible] battery, under Col. Maxwell, are patrolling the [illegible] between Gawnpore and Calpee. The heat is [illegible] intolerable to-day.

[illegible] already reported to you that the enemy attacked the Alambagh in the forenoon of Thursday [illegible]. But they were not satisfied with the result of [illegible] first essay on the 25th. Again they came out in [illegible] 4 o'clock, and, animated perhaps by the [illegible] light of the moon, continued their abor[illegible] at night. They came up repeatedly [illegible] of our guns and rifles, but they fell in [illegible] and again, and retired quite disheartened, [illegible] heavy loss. Our casualties in the two en[illegible] were 8 killed and 20 wounded. Colonel [illegible] is shot through he right arm, Captain Moore [illegible] a sabre-cut in his left arm, and Lieutenant [illegible] a musket ball through his leg.

[illegible] FRANKS' last success is most decisive. [illegible] Nana, when he beat on the 19th, rallied his [illegible] and made a forced march to seize on the [illegible] pass of Bagdun, but FRANKS out-manœuvred [illegible] and seized upon the pass. The NANA then, by a [illegible] detour, swept round FRANKS, and took up a [illegible] position at Radabungunge, two miles from Sullee [illegible]. On the 25th FRANKS made the same manœuvre, swept round the enemy's right flank in a [illegible] of 16 miles, attacked them in the rear, beat their army (which consisted of 25,000 men, including [illegible] and 1,100 cavalry), drove them off the field with the loss of 1,800 slain, and captured 29 pieces of artillery out of 32, of which 10 were heavy, viz., one 32-pounder, two 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, four 12-pounders, and one 9-pounder; and took all the enemy's ammunition, their baggage, and their camp. This great success, which leaves [illegible] to Lucknow open from the right, was [illegible] at a very small loss—two killed and ten [illegible] in all the three actions.

[illegible] death was the NANA's brother, BABEE RAO, who escaped from Oude into the Doab the other [illegible]. He was followed by 200 regular cavalry, by [illegible] of infantry, and by several elephants and [illegible] containing his harem and baggage, he must [illegible] some cities in his passage across the [illegible] the policemen who were specially sta[illegible] at the very point where he crossed, because it [illegible] place to make the attempt, pretended [illegible] heard him, and the only information given [illegible] in charge of a cavalry detachment near [illegible] was brought by a chowkedar, who ran in [illegible] that, from the noise at the opposite side [illegible] river, he thought the NANA was going [illegible]. At the time he brought in this news [illegible] had not safely over, and when our [illegible] arrived, it was only to find the traces of his [illegible]. On investigation, it became evident that [illegible] were accomplices in the fact, and that [illegible] had been bribed to keep their ears shut; and so, [illegible] the investigation, the whole party, eleven in [illegible], were hanged. The NANA's party, continuing [illegible] across the Doab, cut up the men of two [illegible], which is a strong collateral proof of [illegible] of the river-side stations, and got [illegible] in the morning. *He is said to have sworn* [illegible] *to do great wrong and injury to our race* [illegible] the Rajah of the little State of Charkaree, [illegible] of the Jumna. They invaded his territories, [illegible] his troops, carried off his guns, insulted his Fa[illegible], and carried off three lacs of rupees, or £30,000, from his treasury.

The British Occupation of Perim.

[illegible] EXPOSITION OF BRITISH POLICY IN THE EAST—[illegible] DETERMINATION NOT TO ALLOW EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.

From the London Times, April 7.

[illegible] since the establishment of the Overland [illegible] to India the political gossips of the Continent [illegible] with extreme jealousy the extension of [illegible] they call "English influence" in Egypt and the [illegible] adjacent. It might strike them that a nation [illegible] acts is likely to have more influence than na[illegible] which merely talk; and, moreover, that a free [illegible] of active men must necessarily extend its [illegible] with countries which lie on their way to a [illegible] dependency. This country has, in [illegible] wonders for Egypt since WAGHORN suc[illegible] his notable enterprise. The whole mail [illegible] large part of the passenger traffic be[illegible] and India, China, Australia, and the [illegible] has been diverted to the route of [illegible] Red Sea. The perishing cities of [illegible] in [illegible] Cairo, [illegible] Suez, [illegible] Alexandria, [illegible] nothing compared with what will be [illegible] a few years have passed away. Al[illegible] railway is nearly finished between the [illegible] and the Red Sea. The Indian Mail [illegible] across the country twice every week, and it [illegible] that, with the rapid increase of trade, the [illegible] of fast-sailing English steamers from Suez [illegible] will soon be almost daily. Our telegraph lines will [illegible] be laid along the Red Sea and the shores of Ara[illegible] to Bombay. Thousands of British [illegible] will yearly cross the Desert on their way to [illegible] our Empire in the East. We may add that [illegible] trade of Egypt with this country is of the [illegible] importance, and that the Viceroyalty is [illegible] by continually strengthening inter[illegible] between them, we would think, might [illegible] other nations the illiberality and folly of en[illegible] to thwart the intercourse which has done [illegible] a country but lately plunged in poverty [illegible]. But national jealousy and national [illegible] are proof against any good feeling [illegible] French people, not content with their high [illegible] on the Continent, not recognizing the truth [illegible] that their destiny, though great, is merely European, [illegible] to follow us over the world, and, without an ob[illegible] but the gratification of an uneasy self-esteem, to [illegible] themselves into all our concerns, France has [illegible] to interests in the Red Sea or the Indian Ocean. She is represented in Egypt only by a few adventurers, who, with a jealousy which Englishmen have for the [illegible] to rival, humiliate themselves with the Moslems, [illegible] and adopt the manners, the morals, and some[illegible] the faith, of the race among which they live. This illness has always been animated by a bitter jealousy of England, and even in the midst of the Russian War, when France and England were in arms together, it did not cure to dissemble its hostility. To the inspiration of these French fortune-seekers is to be attributed the plan of making a canal from the Mediterranean Coast to Suez—a scheme so wild and impracticable that no man can believe it to be sincerely propounded for commercial and mari[illegible] objects. Our conviction is, that if a concession were granted by the Porte the canal would not be made—that it is not intended to be made, but that the installation of a French company, under French protection, on the route which our mails and passengers follow, would be used as a means of thwarting us in all plans for perfecting the system of transit. In fact, it is merely a political scheme for operating on our line of communications. Whenever we proposed an extension of railway, or another line of telegraph, or an improvement of the port, or the erection of a warehouse, or any practical object, we should be met with the rights of the Lessops Company, which we should be told was in a year or two to commence that great work of civilization by which France, to whom alone belongs the initiation of ideas, was to attract the gaze of the universe. We sincerely trust that if there are any persons who believe that an improper opposition has been made to the Suez scheme, they will be content to give the successive Governments of the country credit for understanding the question better than themselves. England has done everything for Egypt, and she alone is interested in the traffic across the Isthmus. If, then, the canal were feasible, English engineers would have executed it long ago. All that can be done is to make a railway, and that has been effected, while those who clamor for wonderful projects have been sitting idly at home.

The occupation of the rock of Perim is a question of a similar nature. English steamers, as we have said, are passing and repassing the entrance of the Red Sea daily. No other European flag ever appears on the waters of this tropical gulf. Neither France, nor Russia, nor Austria has the slightest concern with it. It is in the exclusive occupation of England, and must in the nature of things remain so as long as England has vast possessions beyond it, and these other countries have none at all. Perim, which is advantageously situate at a point where the navigation is difficult, has been an uninhabited rock, except at rare intervals, since the creation of the world; it was occupied when Sir DAVID BAIRD was about to invade Egypt from India nearly sixty years ago, and when, a few months back, our people returned, they found, we are told, the fortifications are reservoirs just as their grandfathers left them. And yet, because we form a settlement on this desert rock in the sea, where no flag but our own ever comes, we must listen to an outburst of spite from the Continental press! We are to forego the possession of a spot which is untenanted by any human being, and which is found to be a convenient halting-place for our mail steamers and transports, simply out of deference to the susceptibilities of Continental politicians, who have not the smallest interest in those regions of the world, and who never heard the name of Perim in their lives. Perim may be necessary for the intercourse between Europe and Asia, but Perim must be left desolate because France thinks that the occupation will too much increase the influence of England on the Arabian and Abyssinian coasts. This is what the science of politics has come to among the publicists of the Second Empire!

We have had enough of such trifling. Ever since the French press has been forbidden to discuss domestic subjects it has always been searching for some paltry matter of this kind, and seeking to elevate it into a great political question. The Continental journalists have also thought it to insinuate a proposition *which we may as well repudiate at once—namely, that the policy of this country in Asia is to be subordinated to some general Council of European Powers*, and we consequently hear of the occupation of Perim being brought before the Parisian Conference, and of collective notes being meditated on the subject. There is probably no truth in all this; but still the existence of the report is evidence of notions which are as well disposed of at once. As for Egypt and the Red Sea, the intentions of this country are soon stated. We have no wish to acquire territorial possessions in those parts, but we will not for a moment tolerate any scheme for interfering with the great system of intercommunication which we are now building up. *As for any nation pretending to a superior or even an equal position with England in Egypt, it is out of the question.* We have not labored so much to give up now the fruits of our labor. Twice within the last sixty years have British arms preserved Egypt to the Porte. In the first of these conflicts, a great French army and fleet, led by the first of modern Generals, was utterly defeated and destroyed. Forty years afterwards, when an ambitious Viceroy made war against his sovereign, it was again a British force that crushed his pretensions. The policy and spirit of England are what they were in 1798 and 1840. Our own rights and *the rights of the Sultan* we will *support*, as we have done before, against either European or Egyptian ambition. So we would advise those journalists who are busying themselves about English proceedings in the Red Sea to attend to matters which more nearly concern themselves. Perim can only possibly belong to the Sultan of Turkey or the Imaum of Muscat. If either of these potentates choose to make a reclamation we shall know how to deal with it; but any other State will only lose its time and temper by interfering with the question. Probably all that has been said on the matter proceeds only from the ill-humor of the Continental Press, but should any Government be so ill-advised as to give effect to these suggestions, we trust Lord MALMESBURY *will simply decline to listen to any such meddling with our national affairs.*

The Leviathan in a Storm.

From the London Times, April 7.

During the course of yesterday advantage was taken of the favorable change in the state of the weather to secure this vessel against any further chance of accident, and in the course of a few days more the whole of the mooring chains which gave way on Monday will be replaced by others of the newest and strongest kind. As most of our readers are probably aware, the *Leviathan* is moored fore and aft by five powerful 2½-inch mooring chains at each end, each of these chains being held by at least one, and, in some cases, by two strong and heavy anchors, deeply set in the river's bed. The manner in which these are disposed is, at the stem, two on the port, and two on the starboard bow, with one carried out straight ahead, and the length of each chain varies from 100 fathoms on the Deptford to 180 on the Blackwall side of the River. All these moorings were laid down early in November last, when the launch of the vessel first commenced. On that memorable Sunday when the *Leviathan* was for the first time regularly afloat she was conducted to this berth and made fast in the way we have already described. However, in the course of a few days afterwards, during the prevalence of some very squally weather, one or two of the anchors of these mooring chains came home in a manner that necessitated extra precautions, and accordingly they were backed by some of THAMES' anchors in a way that guaranteed their holding under any strain that was likely to come upon them at that season of the year. But the place in which the vessel is moored, in the outer bend of the river, exposed to the full sweep of both wind and tide up the stream, occasionally put her holdfasts *to a severe test. On Monday the northeasterly squalls* which broke across the river were most violent, now and then blowing with all the force of a full gale. Exposed to the same wind in a roadstead, a single anchor and anchor weight have sufficed to hold the *master ship, which would, of course, have ridden* head to wind; but, moored as she was in the river, stem and stern, with two-thirds of her huge broadside exposed to all the force of the squalls, all the stem-mooring chains were insufficient to hold her. The worst squall was at 1 o'clock on Monday; pressed by the whole force of this, the 160 fathom-mooring chain on the port bow rose up from the water, and, after remaining as rigid as a bar of iron under the tremendous strain, parted about 20 feet below the hawse-hole. The link which gave way went off into the centre of the river, as if fired from a cannon, and the vessel, having thus parted its main stay, inclined towards the Deptford shore, and became still more open to the sweep of the wind and tide. What followed was then a matter of course, and one after another the whole of the four remaining mooring chains parted like pack-threads in the course of a few minutes. As each went the *Leviathan*'s bows drove nearer and nearer to the Deptford side. Fortunately there were only a few small vessels inside her, the one immediately next her being an old barge for sale, which acted as a fender to the vessels beyond. On these the big ship pressed until neither wind nor tide could move her any further, and so she remained without injury to herself or others. Mr. PEARCE, the chief officer, in charge of the vessel, immediately took all necessary steps to prevent her drifting any further, and Captain HANNAY, who was at Liverpool, was at once telegraphed for, and arrived on board late on Monday night. Under his direction three of the principal mooring-chains were repaired, and a new one of greater strength, and 150 fathoms long, taken out to the centre of the river, and with these the big ship easily held on till yesterday morning, when the weather moderating the rest of the chains were repaired, and the vessel easily worked back to her old position. It is now intended to lay down, in place of the old mooring-chains, part of the new cables of the *Leviathan* herself, which have been manufactured by Messrs. Brown, Lenox & Co., and which were tested, we believe, to a strain of 150 tons. If these chains had been completed at the time the moorings were laid down none others would have been used.

Orsini's Last Letter.

From the London Times.

That ORSINI was no vulgar ruffian is proved by the letter which he wrote to the Emperor Louis NAPOLEON when his last moment was at hand. A man who could so write when reason had resserted its sway must have had within him many elements of high and honorable thought, which, under other circumstances, would have borne appropriate fruit in action. Thus it was that FELICE ORSINI, when his wild delusion had passed away, expressed himself upon the subject of that foul deed for which he was just about transfer an ignominious death: "In a few hours I shall be no more; but, before drawing my last breath, I wish it to be known, and I declare it with that frankness and courage which up to this day I have never belied, that assassination, in whatever form it may disguise itself, does not enter into my principles, notwithstanding that, by a fatal mental error, I allowed myself to be led into organizing the attempt of the 14th of January. Nothing can be more complete than this retractation of the dying man, nothing more earnest than his prayer that his own death and his penitence may be accepted as an expiation for the crime into which he had been led by "a fatal mental error." There will not be found in his letter to the Emperor any contemptible effort to prolong a life which could henceforth be nothing but a burden to himself. Thinking as FELICE ORSINI thought, death to him was mercy. There is much that is very worthy of respect in the concluding paragraphs of this letter. The dying man trusts that his memory may be purged of the guilt of his crime, for what expiation he could make he has made, and he is about to make. He willingly offers his own blood as a sacrifice for the innocent blood which he had shed on the fatal 14th of January. He trusts that his countrymen, when the day of their independence comes, will make such compensation as can be made to those who suffered injury from his widely-scattered missiles. Finally he asks, not for his own life, but for the lives of the wretched creatures whom he has induced to become his accomplices. To his countrymen he says, with all the energy and all the conviction of a man who has not time left for many words: "Let my countrymen, instead of putting faith in the system of assassination, utterly reject it, and know by the voice of a dying patriot that their redemption must be won by self-control, by a constant unity of struggles and sacrifices, and by the exercise of true virtue." Surely, there was good in this man, had he not been led astray by the wild delusion of political assassination! The few bequests in his will are irreproachable, and the arrangements he makes for the future care of his two little girls such as any good and provident father would make upon his death bed. Every act and word seem to denote a man who but for one fatal error might have lived in honor and fair repute. Atrocious as his crime undoubtedly was, it is impossible not to draw a broad mark of distinction between FELICE ORSINI and the ruffians who deal in political assassination as an ordinary incident in their career. ORSINI, moreover, had the courage to execute what he had the subtlety to contemplate. He did not, like one notorious conspirator, depute the murderous task to other hands, and retire himself into a position of security, to watch the result of his own scheme. In an evil moment he became an assassin, but he was not a coward. Let us trust that his dying words will not be without effect upon his countrymen. Liberty has never been won, but often lost, by the side blow of an assassin.

Loss of the American Bark Petrea.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, April 6.

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.—The American Bark *Petrea*, OSBORNE, from Havre for New-York, (217 French and German passengers, and a general cargo,) got on shore on Sunday morning, at about 4½ o'clock, on the shoals off the harbor of Chichester, or Chichester's Pool. On the ship being discovered in her perilous position by the coast-guard at East Wittering, under the command of Lieutenant WOLLASTON, R. N., every assistance was rendered by that officer and his crew. At about 9 P. M. a boat manned by twelve hands was dispatched by the captain to the Chevalier PAPPALARDO, United States Consul at Portsmouth, informing him of the disaster and asking assistance. The Consul immediately embarked and returned in the boat to the wreck, distant about twelve miles from Portsmouth. On boarding the bark he found the emigrants in a state of great alarm for their lives and property, although all had been done by the captain that he could to calm their fears and inspire confidence. Mr. PAPPALARDO at once gave such directions as were necessary, and engaged a gang of men to man the pumps and endeavor to keep her free from water, the crew being exhausted. A steamer had been sent to the assistance of the ship in the course of Sunday from Portsmouth, by the French Consul, (Chevalier VANDERBANCH,) a report having been made to him that it was a French ship but the power of the steamer was found too limited to admit of her assistance being effective in moving the wreck, and she returned. Yesterday, at daybreak, the wind blowing a gale from E. S. E., fearing that she would become a total loss, Consul PAPPALARDO, acting in conjunction with the Captain, deemed it expedient no longer to delay attempting to land the passengers. Accordingly, he personally superintended the hoisting over the side all hands by means of a barrel and a whip, the women and children being attended to first. A heavy surf was beating on the beach; but another gang of coast-guardsmen and others, by ropes, helped to drag the boats to land, and these combined efforts were so successful that all landed, to the number of 239 souls, without an accident of any kind.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, April 21.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 152, 18, 72, 74, 85, 102, 127, 122, 8, 56½, 113, 118½, 136, 138, 146, 151, 152½ to 156.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1184, 1240, 1253, 443, 1007, 922, 479, 687, 1120, 1121, 1124, 1125, 1128, 1129, 1131. *Part II.*—(Railroad)—Nos. 1288, 1308, 1302½, 685, 1512.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 23, 36, 82, 88, 71, 97, 101, 106, 115, 124.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Franklin Ransom et al, vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York.—This was a motion to vacate a judgment. In December, 1856, the plaintiffs obtained a verdict against the defendants for $20,000, for an infringement of a patent. Exceptions were taken on the trial, and time was given the defendants to make a case. The case was not made in time, but the neglect was waived by plaintiffs. On Dec. 12, 1857, the plaintiffs entered up judgment upon the verdict, and on Dec. 19, a motion was made to vacate that judgment, on which motion an order was entered by consent of parties, that that judgment be vacated on payment, by defendants, of costs up to that time, and that defendants have leave to procure the case to be settled, which order, it was alleged, was a bill of exceptions, on condition that the motion for a new trial on the case be made on a certain day in January.

The case was settled, and at the appointed day the motion for a new trial was heard, and a new trial denied. The bill of exceptions was, thereupon allowed by the Judge who presided at the trial, and filed as a part of the record in the cause.

Within two days thereafter the plaintiffs issued an execution upon the judgment of Dec. 12, 1857, on the ground that the costs had not been paid during that term of the Court; whereupon the defendant moved that all proceedings founded upon that judgment be stayed, and that the plaintiffs enter up a new judgment, and file a new judgment record, so that the case can be carried to the Supreme Court.

If that judgment was a valid judgment, then the defendants' writ of error could not operate as a *supersedeas*, and the money could be collected under the execution, notwithstanding the appeal to the Supreme Court. It was stated on the motion and not denied that the plaintiffs were insolvent.

Held by the Court—That the condition of the payment of costs was for the benefit of the plaintiffs, and no one else could derive any advantage from it.

That a condition made for the benefit of a party may not only be satisfied by a strict compliance with it but it may be released or waived without any express release.

That the facts in this case show that there was an implied waiver of the payment of costs in strict compliance with the order, no request ever having been made of the defendants or their attorney for the payment of the costs, and the case having been settled, the motion on it heard, and the case made into a bill *of exceptions, without any intimation that the costs* had not been paid or that the judgment was still a valid one.

That the payment of costs having been waived, the judgment was no longer a valid one under the order of *Dec. 19, 1857.*

The proceedings on the judgment are therefore stayed, and the plaintiffs are required to enter up a new judgment and file a new judgment record.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Keller. *For defendant, Mr. Brady.*

William Ennis, second mate of the ship *John G. Boyd*, was put on trial, charged with cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one of the crew of the ship. Several of the passengers were examined as witnesses, and by their testimony made out a bad case of beating with a rope, kicking, stamping on, and knocking down on the part of the accused and others, for which no especial cause was shown, and from the effects of which the man died on the next day. The master of the vessel was examined and testified to uniform kind treatment of the man on board, that he was ill when he came on board, and was lame. One of the passengers, in contradiction to this, testified that when some days out the crew had a frolic, in which this man danced the polka, without any apparent lameness or illness. The Jury were out some time, but finally returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Judge Stuart appeared for the accused, and Mr. Dwight for the Government.

The Fighting Men in the Special Sessions—The Alleged Assault on McCarthy by Hines and Briggs.

This case, which for several days was investigated by Recorder BARNARD, at his Chambers, and which was remanded by mandamus, in the Special Sessions, came, on Monday, before Justices Osborne and Connolly, Ex-Recorder Smith appearing, as before, for the prosecution, and Ex-Judge Phillips for the defence. John McCarthy was the first witness called. He testified to the assault made upon him by Hines and Briggs, at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway, in almost the same terms as on the occasion of his former examination before the Recorder, and which was fully published at the time. He was cross-examined at some length by Judge Phillips; and said he was a gilder by trade; had followed it three or four years back; could not tell how many days' work he had done in that business within three or four years; declined to answer whether he had followed any other business during that time; he had a room at No. 561 Broadway, but stopped occasionally at No. 99 Mercer-street—a house of prostitution; could not say whether he had staid there four nights out of seven during the last six months; had been arrested for assault and battery, once on Marcus Cicero Stanley, and once for an election riot; believed he was then under an indictment for gambling; had had money loaned him since the assault; had received from Mayor Wood's brother, Benjamin Wood, $25. The next witness, William Racey, deposed that he was a witness of the assault; it was commenced by Hines, and continued by Briggs. His testimony was nearly the same as that already published, which he gave before the Recorder. For the defence Judge Phillips called Miss Alice Hines, sister to the defendant Hines. She said she was in an omnibus in Broadway, on the day the assault occurred; her brother was with her; they saw McCarthy walking up Broadway; he came to the curb-stone with Mr. Racey, beckoned to her brother, and said to him, "Get out of there you ——; I'll fight you now, come out, come out;" she and her brother got out at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street; her brother went into a public house; she saw McCarthy and Racey follow to the corner of Howard-street. John S. Austin and Cyrus Shay were also examined, to prove that McCarthy, by insulting gestures and language, incited Hines to commit the assault. The case was then adjourned to Friday morning.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED JEWELRY.—A seizure of jewelry, supposed by the Custom-House officers to have been smuggled, was made on Friday at the Cunard Wharf, under somewhat singular circumstances. It appears that on Friday night Inspector ABRAHAM WEMPLE observed a gentleman go on board the Royal Mail steamship *America*, with a carpet-bag, which he supposed was comparatively empty. On Friday he saw the same gentleman come ashore with his bag, looking much more bulky. He accordingly asked him in relation to the contents, and found, on examination, that it contained about $4,000 worth of jewelry, which he at once took possession of, on the ground that the goods were smuggled.

The gentleman was Mr. JENKINS, of the firm of JENKINS, ADAMS & Co., manufacturing jewelers, Newark, N. J., who states that he arrived in Boston on Fast Day, and finding the stores closed, he went over to visit his friend, the Purser of the *America*, by whose invitation he remained all night on Board. The goods seized, he states—and his statement is corroborated by many of our leading jewelers—were made by his firm in Newark, and he left on Saturday to get the duty from which they were made, as well as the workmen who make them, to substantiate this.—*Boston Ledger, 18th.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 20, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request, and are firm at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at our quotations. Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@12c.; Laguayra, at 12¼c.@12½c., and Rahia and St. Domingo, at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Wm. Scott & Son, brokers, report the week's receipts of Rio Coffee at 27,489 bags, and the sales at 10,456 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand, to-day, 68,022 bags, including 39,429 bags Rio, 9,205 bags Rahia, and 7,250 bags Maracaibo, 6,500 bags St. Domingo, and 5,744 bags Java. In Boston, during the week, 10,788 packets Java Coffee were received, and 6,400 packets thereof sold, part for New-York, at 16c. ⅌ lb., 6 months' credit.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices are a shade firmer, sales having been reported of 2,750 bbls., including Middling at 12¾c. for Uplands, and 12¾c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales, to-day, so far as concerned durable goods, were characterized by a fair degree of business, there having been a respectable attendance, and a lively competition at each, especially at WHITMARSH, HEGNER and HUBNER's sale of staple and fancy fabrics.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are moderately inquired for at previous figures. Herring have not varied. 6,000 qtls. Codfish have been purchased in Gloucester for New-York at $3 25 ⅌ qtl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and dearer. Sales 12,800 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 15@$4 30
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 50
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 85@ 7 75

Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 1,000 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in good request at uniform rates. The transactions since our last comprise 2,100 bbls., at $4 25@$8 25 for ordinary mixed to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 25@$3 50 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at buoyant prices; $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales, 16,500 bushels, including prime white Western at $1 25; Chicago Spring on private terms; and ordinary to good white Southern at $1 22½@$1 32½ ⅌ bushel. Corn is less abundant and is in request at firmer rates. Sales, 23,000 bushels at 72c.@72c. for inferior; 74c. for white and 76c.@76c. for yellow, chiefly Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also reported of 3,400 bushels Rye at 69c.@70c. and 3,600 bushels Barley at 67c.@68c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet at our quotations: 49c.@51c. for Western; 46c.@49c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 38c.@42c. for Virginia, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has arrived freely, and been in good request at buoyant rates. Loose Hay has attracted less attention, and has favored buyers. Salt Hay was scarce and quiet. We quote: Bale Hay, ordinary to prime, at 80c.@75c.; Loose Hay, poor to very choice, at 60c.@81, and Salt Hay, at 40c.@65c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been more sought after, and prices have been maintained. We quote: Loose Straw, 75c.@80c.; Bale Straw, 30c.@45c. ⅌ 100 lbs, and Bundle Straw at $2 25@$3 50 ⅌ 100 sheaves. In Savannah, last week, no hay arrived, and the sales embraced only some lots from store, at $1 for Northern, and $1 25 for Eastern, ⅌ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, during the week ending April 12, 300 tons Western Hay were obtained at $18 ⅌ ton. The range was from $17@$18 50 ⅌ ton.

GUTTA PERCHA—HOFFMAN & Co., sold, by auction, to-day, 15,000 lbs. at 15c., cash, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,000 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c., with 1,500 Dry Western at 17c., part 4 ⅌ cent. off for cash, and part 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling in small lots at $25 50@$26, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Is in fair request, and is quite firm.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at full prices: New-Orleans 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 23c.@24c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine present no really new feature. The few small lots of new Pale Resin received have been sold, part at $8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs. Common Resin is in good request, at $1 50@$1 62½ ⅌ 310 lbs.

WILMINGTON, April 17.—Turpentine—Further sales yesterday of 510 bbls., at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 70 for Hard; this morning 470 bbls. changed hands, at $2 85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 75 for Hard, all ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine—No sales, and market quiet; holders firm in asking 50c.; the stock is light, amounting to only about 1,700 bbls. No sales in rosin. Tar—Sales yesterday of 223 bbls., and this morning 187 do., at $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate request and is steady at 70c.@71c. ⅌ gallon. No important movements in other varieties.

PROVISIONS—Pork is active and buoyant. Sales 1,900 barrels, in lots, at $16@$16 10 for Mess, and $14 25@$14 70 for Prime, ⅌ barrel. Cut Meats are pretty brisk and buoyant, at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand at 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in request, and is advancing. The transactions since our last embrace 830 bbls. good to prime, chiefly at 11c.@11½c. and 400 kegs at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand at strong quoting rates; the transactions since our last consist of 403 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 25 for Country Mess; and $7 50@$8 25 for do. Prime. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter readily brings 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid at 7c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet firm, with sales of small lots at $3 50@$4 for ordinary to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is restricted, buyers anticipating lower prices. Sales 500 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 6¾c.@7c.; Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Kenney & Son report the stock on hand as about 500,000 lbs. Small lots of prime bring 10¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was not a very attractive one, and there was no remarkable competition thereat. The catalogue comprising, in the main, undesirable Teas, was mostly sold at prices indicative of no important change.

TOBACCO—Exhibits no really new feature, sales having been reported since Friday last of 74 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@15c.; 42 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@20c.; 17 cases Florida, at 25c.; and 115 bales Havana, on terms not disclosed.

WHALEBONE—The demand continues active, and holders ask still higher prices.

WHISKY—500 bbls. have been sold since our last at 21c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, during the week ending to-day, sales have been made of 100,000 lbs. domestic Wool at prices within a range of from 38c.@45c. for common to choice Saxony Fleece, and 22c.@38c. for No. 1 to extra pulled, with 155 bales Cape of Good Hope, 100 bales of East India, and 100 bales of Mediterranean and other kinds, at steady rates. In Albany, last week, 11,500 lbs. pulled Wool found buyers at 29½c. for super, and 32c. for extra ⅌ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 85,000 lbs. domestic Wool, at 28c.@47½c. ⅌ lb., cash and 6 months' credit.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s.@1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; Crude Turpentine, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d.@2s.

NEW GOODS.

1858. 1858.

[illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Adjoining the Park Hotel.
Are now receiving and offer at
EXTREME PRICES
the
GAME
in Ladies' Dress Goods,
MOIRE TRIMMINGS,
[illegible] LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSE,
SHAWLS,
PARASOLS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

Do. do. WHOLESALE.
Sales WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious suite in the
SAME BUILDING,
Nos. 335 and 337 CHAMBERS-St., and
Nos. 64 and 66 READE-St.,
Offer goods for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salerooms in the city, with accommodations, and an experience of near twenty years in business, purchasers may feel assured of being well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ A call and present trade buyers are invited to call.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 334 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public and the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETINGS
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
25 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

PARIS BONNETS, HEAD DRESSES,
STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,
MISSES' BONNETS, BLOOMERS and JOCKEYS, and
BOYS' STRAW CAPS,
In all colors, sizes and qualities.
We sell our STRAW GOODS by the single piece at REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICES.
A RICH ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS
bought at recent auction sales, and selling at auction prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING.
A large assortment of entirely new styles will be opened Monday, April 19, and added to our present large stock of choice Dress Fabrics.
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
REAL CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
Just received, the HIGHEST
and most PERFECT goods manufactured.
FRENCH AND FURNIER,
together with every other variety of
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
will be opened on Monday, 19th inst.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.
Strangers will please notice that our name is on the door.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Splendid assortment of
BLACK, WHITE and COLORED
STELLA SHAWLS,
will be opened on Monday, April 19, which, together with an immense variety of NEW SHAWLS of every description, will be offered at prices much below current rates.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

LORD AND TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.
OFFER AT RETAIL
Their LARGE and DESIRABLE STOCK of
SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Linings and Tailors' Trimmings of every description,
AT IMPORTERS' PRICES!

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, the 19th,
Chantilly Laces,
Mantillas and Points,
Barbes and Coiffures.
Also, a superb variety of Black Lace Veils, round and square corners, to which they invite the attention of ladies.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer on
Monday, April 19,
1,500 dozen LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, and of the best manufacture, at exceedingly low prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE NEW BROADWAY
MANTILLA STORE,
NO. 479 BROADWAY,
TWO DOORS BELOW WALLACK'S.
SEE THE REVOLVING FIGURES IN THE WINDOWS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on Wednesday, April 21,
500 JACONET ROBES A QUILLE,
the printing of Dolfus, Meigs & Co.,
$12 62 ½ per Robe.
1,000 pieces finest quality of
Gros Odier Roman & Co.
PRINTED JACONETS,
at 25 cents per yard,
500 ditto extra-fine plain and satin striped
ORGANDIES,
(of the same manufacture,)
at 25 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 535 Broadway,
will open on Monday, April 19,
500 Pieces FRENCH JACONETS,
at 25 cents per yard,
in which will be found the
TYRIAN PURPLE,
embracing a great variety of designs in this
NEW AND EXQUISITE COLORING.
REDUCTION IN INDIA SILKS.
They will also offer the balance of their
INDIA SILKS,
20,000 yards, at 40 cents per yard.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
A BRILLIANT ASSORTMENT,
comprising a great variety of entirely new patterns of
VELVET, SILK, LACE, TEVIOT TWEED, &c.,
with new and superb trimmings and applications.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS—Leghorn, Silk and Straw Hats, Caps and Bonnets, in great variety and at reduced prices. Also, ladies' and children's clothing, by
S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway,
Nearly opposite Stewart's.

PAPER HANGINGS.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
OF
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber would like to purchase from $1,000 to $1,500 worth of furniture. Any family about breaking up, can find a cash customer by addressing a line to I. Y. MAN, Times Office.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $22 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 29), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 205 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

NEW GOODS.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
By the assignees of G. K. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At Nos. 460 Broadway, 37 and 39 Grand-st.
Consisting DRESS GOODS in
RICH SILKS, BAREGES, LAWNS, &c., &c.,
CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS,
(Square and rectangular, in great variety.)
STELLA AND BRO HE SHAWLS,
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
PURE LINEN SHEETINGS in all widths,
KID, SILK AND THREAD GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS, &c., &c.
The Assignees hereby inform the public that the assignment will positively close before May 1, and extraordinary advantages are now offered to purchasers.

RICH SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Fashionable Flounced Robes, $20.
Robes à quille, $16 and $18.
High lustre Foulé de Soie, $1.
Chene Bouquet, (very rich,) $1 18 and $1 25.
ALSO,
A full assortment of extra rich fashionable
PARIS ROBES AND SILKS,
In Brocade, Moire, Bayadere, Chine, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS,
Cashmere, Marine, Silk, Grape and
Fashionable Spring Shawls, in every variety.
Also,
MANTILLAS, TALMAS, CAPES,
Dusters, Mantles, &c., Paris Shapes for Spring.
A large assortment of most fashionable styles,
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARIS BONNETS, HEAD DRESSES,
STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,
MISSES' BONNETS, BLOOMERS and JOCKEYS, and
BOYS' STRAW CAPS,
In all colors, sizes and qualities.
We sell our STRAW GOODS by the single piece at REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICES.
A RICH ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS
bought at recent auction sales, and selling at auction prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING.
A large assortment of entirely new styles will be opened Monday, April 19, and added to our present large stock of choice Dress Fabrics.
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
REAL CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
Just received, the HIGHEST
and most PERFECT goods manufactured.
FRENCH AND FURNIER,
together with every other variety of
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
will be opened on Monday, 19th inst.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.
Strangers will please notice that our name is on the door.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Splendid assortment of
BLACK, WHITE and COLORED
STELLA SHAWLS,
will be opened on Monday, April 19, which, together with an immense variety of New Shawls of every description, will be offered at prices much below current rates.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

AT THE VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 478 BROADWAY,
NEW PARIS MANTILLAS and
ELEGANT SPRING CLOAKS
Novelties designed expressly for our house, will be opened
MONDAY, April 19,
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, &c., &c.
ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Druggets, Matting, Stair Carpetings, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

AT THE VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 478 Broadway,
NEW PARIS MANTILLAS and
ELEGANT SPRING CLOAKS
Novelties designed expressly for our house, will be opened
MONDAY, APRIL 19.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
No. 478 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 148 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Rich Plaid and Stripe SILKS.....65 and 75 cents.
Black GROS DE RHINE and GROS GRAIN
Gros.....[illegible] do. to $1 25.
Lupin's DOMBAZINES, 7/8c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 12½ and $1 25
Bombazine CLOTH, 12½-yard wide, all wool, 87c., 95c. and $1.
Black BAREGE ROBES, 3 flounces, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50 and $7.
LAVELLA CLOTHS, for traveling dresses....12½ cents.
SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, yard wide, very fine...25 cents.
Organdy and Lawn ROBES, 3 flounces.....$3 50.
Black and White French LAWNS.....12½ cents.
French Jaconet, Lawn, Mull, very fine.....18 cents.
BONNETS and MANTILLAS, a splendid stock suited to every stage of mourning.
Ladies may rely on obtaining in this house every desirable article for deep and second mourning, at prices which cannot fail to please. Please call and examine, at
W. JACKSON'S
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR
Is replete with the Novelties of the Season.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS
AND HEADDRESSES,
DRESS CAPS,
COIFFURES,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, &c., &c.,
At prices that invite the inspection of the ladies.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

1858.—MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We are ready to exhibit our Spring assortment of
LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
All new and fresh goods of this season's importation and manufacture, and are unsurpassed in variety, beauty and cheapness. Also a full stock of
BERGE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION
of every description, at very low prices.
R. H. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 89 and 93 Chambers-st., up stairs.

NO. 335 BROADWAY.
We will open on Monday, April 19, a new and superb assortment of
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
Of the latest styles and fashions, just received, from Paris, by steamer America.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT E. F. WIBAL'S,
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME.

CORSETS
AND
SKIRTS
Of the latest and most approved styles, which for shape, ease and beauty, cannot be surpassed.
Prices low.
MOORE'S, 398 Grand-st., one door east of Eldridge.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satins, table-cloths, muslins, prints, towels, napkins, de laines, Swiss muslins, fresh & fast, men's and boys' Smassachusetts, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BERLIN ZEPHYR WORSTED.—A FULL Assortment of Zephyr-Spun and Shetland Wool on hand; also, Canvas, Crochet, Embroidery Silk, &c., for sale at KORLSAAT BROS., No. 50 John-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN
AND NEVER HAS BEEN A MEDICAL JOURNAL.
THE MEDICAL JOURNAL
WILL NEVER BE REPUBLISHED.
Edited by CELESTIA M. BURR, M. D.
CONTENTS OF SPRING ISSUE.
ART. CXV.—Medical Review; Dalton's Physiology; Nature; the great Exhibition Prize; the Medical Academy; Mr. Chesterton and Holloway; Wealth, the Church, and a Sheet Good; the Gifted Atom; Sanitary Reform; Death, a Long-lived Bird; the Clerical Decoy; Mendacity of the Age; Calmy.
ART. CXVI.—Second Letter from John Mathews; London; its Bridges and Streets; a Marriage in High Life; Covent Garden; its Communities; Obstetrical Hospital; Westminster Abbey; a London Fog.
ART. CXVII.—The Natural Treatment of Consumption; What is the Effect of Cold Water Ablutions; Consumptives.
ART. CXVIII.—A Medical Consultation; what is it? Its Elastic Character; Issue a Man's Right to buy an Independent Opinion with his Money?
ART. CXIX.—Structure and Functions of the Kidneys; its Diseases. A Popular Article for all inclined to Gluttony and Drunkenness.
ART. CXX.—Bronchitis, Cough, Scarlet Fever, and Measles; ought they to be treated with Medicines? Impossibility of Giving Impunity.
ART. CXXI.—Humanitary Sketches from the Highways; the Dancing and Hangman Philosophy; the Reptile Quack charming a Countryman; the Medical Fox; his Trick; the Tortoise; Its Appearance and Habits; the Medical Eagle; his Habits; the Heart Lesson.
ART. CXXII.—Tobacco; its Influence on the Body and Mind; and on the Social Condition of American Men.
ART. CXXIII.—Letter of Advice to Consumptives, by a Southern Physician; should Consumptives go South? Can Country Surgeons Afford to be Honest?
Obituary of Dr. J. W. Schmitz.
A Medical Bill paid by a Shoe.—A Western Gunn Spilled by a Crooked Pistol at Detroit.—Improved Dentistry.—Dr. Brown Driving the Devil out of the Academy.—A Skinned Medical Ed.—Medical Sagacity Illustrated.—Dr. Sims' Address before the Academy.—The Prayer Meetings; Editor's Views of them.—A Roman Catholic Bull—Calf loose in New-Jersey.—Domestic Aquaria.
For sale by MATHEWS & GLASBACK, No. 445 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Tower-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOURNEY and DEXTER & BROTHERS, wholesale; ZEIBER, Philadelphia; READING & CO., Boston, and No. 35 Fleet-st., London.
The Publication Office is at No. 1 Astor House, (Vesey-st.) Price 50 cents.

ENTIRE SETS.
This is the 56th number from the commencement in January, 1849. It is a quarterly of 64 pages, at $1 a year, in advance, or 25 cents each number. The first 32 numbers may be had, bound, lettered and indexed, in four large books of 500 pages each, of the Editor only, for $6. The following numbers will not be bound till January, 1859, as we bind two years in one volume; but they may always be had at 25 cents each, as the whole work is stereotyped.
The Editor resides at No. 42 8th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., where he attends exclusively to office consultations and operative surgery. Office hours: 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consulting fee, either at office or by letter, $5. Dr. DIXON is obliged to refuse the execution of all business or literary commissions, as his time is exclusively occupied by professional duties.

SCALPEL EXCHANGES.
Editors will please give prominence to the fact that our Journal is not, and never has been a medical one; it is designed exclusively for the instruction of the people in the natural laws of healthful existence, and the method of curing and avoiding diseases as far as possible, without the administration of medicine. Every one will we are confident, be reasonable when they we should expect a short notice, with the paper, containing it transmitted; it is the only evidence we have of the appreciation of our labors. We are not stipulating for praise, far from it; the severest censure we have ever received has not, and never will, deprive any editor of our Journal. We express our own opinions freely, and we are incapable of the wish to control others. Thus we live, we only live in an atmosphere of selfishness we heartily despise; we neither desire his approbation, nor deprecate his resentment. We have the pleasure to retain almost every exchange we have acquired, and will cheerfully add every paper in the Union whose editor shall send us a copy, containing such notice as his convictions may warrant; we extract this, and paste it in a volume, and consider it a receipt for our journal. Those who do not receive it will now perceive the reason.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
MAY NUMBER,
NOW READY.
CONTENTS.
American Antiquity.
Roger Plummet.
Annum de Voyage.
Intellectual Character.
Lee Lou.
Charley's Death.
The Catacombs of Rome.
The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay.
Gambling.
The Hundred Days.
Epigram on J. M.
Beethoven: his Childhood and Youth.
A Word to the Wise.
Henry Ward Beecher.
Mercedes.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Literary Notices.
THE FIRST VOLUME,
Consisting of seven numbers, is now completed. The next volume will also contain seven numbers; so that thereafter the volumes will begin with January and July.
TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, or twenty five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the ATLANTIC to any part of the United States, pre-paid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first number or with any subsequent one.
CLUBS.
For ten dollars the publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.
Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the periodical for two dollars a year.
COVERS, of embossed cloth, for the volume just finished, furnished at twenty-five cents.
BOUND VOLUMES for sale at two dollars each.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

CONTENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, NUMBER 33.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 24.
Method of Cooling Ovens.
Cleansing Printed Cotton Fabrics—Calicoes.
Brick Machine—Illustrated.
Gas Light in American Cars.
Testing the quality of Steel.
Recent Patented Improvements.
New Textile Fabrics.
Burning Explosive Gases of Mines.
Automatic Circular Saw Mill—Illustrated.
Apple-paring and Slicing Machine—Illustrated.
The "Colt Patent" Extension.
The Steamships of the "Collins Line."
Poisonous Beauty.
Cistern—Hints of Potters.
Novel Applications of Science.
Molecular Impressions by Light and Electricity.
American Vines and Wines.
Chicory Cultivation.
The Composition of Milk at various times of the Day.
Sugar and Economy in Bread.
Laboratory No. 4.
Where the Canary Birds Come From.
Portable Prairie Fence—Illustrated.
New Alloy for Sheathing Ships.
Official List of Patents, with claims, granted April 13.
An excellent number, and worth the attentive perusal of every Mechanic, Inventor and Manufacturer.
Subscription price $2 per annum.
MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.
Single copies 4 cents; to be had at all the Periodical Dépôts in this City and Brooklyn.

REMOVAL.
PRATT, GARLEY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
their new and commodious store,
91 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
where they will keep a large and well assorted stock, consisting of
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
Of all kinds. Bank and Office BLANK BOOKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, CHECKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c. In addition to a full supply of the VALUABLE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS AND BIBLES, published by ourselves, we shall have at all times a stock of the publications issued by other publishers. All orders for SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Peddlers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

MIDNIGHT,
A NEW WORK,
For sale by
T. J. CROWEN,
No. 440 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

T.—DO TRY AND HELP ME! I AM SURE MY chiccalos would not be in vain, if you knew how miserable I have been since you abandoned me. If you can forgive me now, I will never speak to or look at him again. CA——.

LOUISE E. WILL FIND A LETTER FOR her at the general Post-Office. Excuse the delay.

CRINOLINE—WRITE AGAIN.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER, A SEAFARING man, having just retired from the whaling business with a competency, and not caring to weather out the rest of life alone, desires to take in tow some neatly-rigged little craft, (one without a coat of paint preferred.) If found seaworthy, he will take a trip with her into matrimony. Old hulks need not apply. Address THE CAPTAIN, Box No. 1,813 New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN, (AN AMERICAN, AGED 28,) with but few female acquaintances, wishes to correspond with some young lady with a view to matrimony. She must be of a loving disposition, irreproachable character, good looking, not over 25. Fashionable accomplishments not so much of an object as some more useful. Communications addressed P. P. L., Broadway Post-Office, will be treated confidentially.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN to get a situation in the country, either to sew and her husband and wife to work for board, or any other place. Can do plain sewing, cutting out and making children's clothes, and knows something of gardening. Address E. C., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in washing and ironing; fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen; most cost obtained, and a person highly recommended for capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 38 [illegible] 26th-st., for 3 days; lived two years in the last place. Address [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young woman; is an experienced cook, and is willing to do cooking; understands washing and ironing; fully competent to take charge of a lady's wardrobe; most cost obtained; has been in the last place two years. Address [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant young woman, who is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby or grown young children; has no objection to travel, or to make herself otherwise useful in a nursery; can give satisfactory references. Call at No. 120 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take charge of children and do plain sewing; has lived six years in her last place; the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 270 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; first-class baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required. No objection to the country for the Summer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Prince-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as an experienced cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references; the country preferred. Call at No. 17 West 13th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as chambermaid and laundress, who understands her business perfectly, or would go to laundress's; no objection to the country. The best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged English woman, a situation as lady's maid, and companion, and in her spare hours to take care of an aged or invalid lady, or as nurse. She has no objection to the country, and can have good reference. Address, for two days, JANE D., No. 329 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations to do chamberwork or general housework. A Catholic girl also wants a situation as cook or to do housework. They have good City references. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing. Is kind to children; has best of City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, and plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer. The best City references given. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman, with first baby, which is two weeks old. The best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 260 10th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND STRICTLY HONest girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; will do washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Laight-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE FOR a respectable young girl, who has lived with her, a place in a small family of three persons, to do the house and chamber work. She is very attentive and neat. Apply at her present place, No. 128 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress or for the washing and ironing; has no objection to children or the country. Apply at No. 305 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 181 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., first floor, over the bank. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands fine sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do some light chamberwork or wait on a lady; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 95 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK BY a very competent woman, who has lived in American, French and English families. Also, by a tidy, smart girl, as chambermaid and waiter; will go in the country if required. Call at No. 13 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; would prefer to travel with a lady or family going to Europe or elsewhere; has good City references. Call at No. 131½ 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or laundress, or general housework in a small family. Good City reference will be given. Call or address SUSAN TERRY, No. 115 Madison-st., room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at the store No. 146 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; willing to assist in fine washing and ironing; best of City references given. Can be seen at her last place, until engaged, No. 16 6th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as nurse or to do light chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No 65 East 19th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the housework of a small family; would go in the country; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman to do plain cooking and first rate washing and ironing; or will do general housework for a small private family; tidy and neat in the kitchen. Call at No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing perfectly; willing to assist with children. Address O. F., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; IS a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Address M. H., No. 16, rear house, 31st-st., between Madison and 5th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as waitress and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen where she is now employed, at No. 308 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 60 East 23d-st., where she has lived two years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] who understands cutting and fitting; [illegible] to work for board; good City references given. Also, a nice Protestant girl, to assist in mind and sewing; would like to go to her own place; the country; good reference given. Call at No. 67 [illegible] 4th-st., Room No. 12, for two days, at No. 67 Bleecker-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is quick at the needle, washes for the nursery; will go in the country for the Summer; wages $4 to $5 a month; also, a good general servant; washes up plate in style; or as chambermaid and laundress in all its branches; wages, $8. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—COOK, CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get some of her cook, who understands cooking, bread-baking, &c., and would prefer the country, and for her nurse, a Protestant, who would do chambermaid, nurse or assist; given. Both may be seen at No. 12 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes, pies, and preserves of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; would go to the country; would care milk and butter; has the best of references; will be found careful and obliging; call at No. 128 Warren-st. place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing and ironing of some gentleman, at her own house; she can give satisfactory references as to honesty and capability, as being a first-rate washer and ironer; she can do up muslins and all sorts of fineries, shirts and dresses, and is willing to take them by the dozen or month. Call at No. 139 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT tidy young woman of steady habits, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. She is a good baker and thoroughly understands her business. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waiter. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 149 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook and laundress, in a respectable private family; is an excellent baker; has been four years in her present situation, where she can be seen for two days. The best City references can be given. Apply at No. 10 St. Mark's place.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO THE COOKing and general housework of a small family. Also a nurse and seamstress capable of taking the entire charge of a small child. Both must bring the best references. Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman of respectable parents, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to do the work of a small family. A respectable Protestant family wanting such, can have her at moderate wages. The best City reference. Apply at Mr. Campbell's dry goods store, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's dresses, and take care of sewing-up children. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 174 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing. Best City references from her latest employer, where she can be seen till engaged, No. 322 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, in a private family. Best of reference can be given from her former employer, with whom she lived for 16 months. Can be seen at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. The best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 108 10th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; to cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses. Has five years' recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at her present place, No. 229 West 30th-st. The family break up this week, and seek a good place for the kitchen girl. Apply after 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GERMAN girl, a situation to do down-stairs work; she is an excellent cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; kind and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A FEW months in this country, a situation to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and help wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 36 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family; she is a good cook, understands baking, and is an excellent laundress. Can give the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 217 East 19th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 49 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid, and to take care of children; the other as chambermaid or waitress. Apply, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to going in the country. Inquire at No. 364 8th-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE COLORED young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her late employers, No. 71 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waiter in a private family. Best of City references as to capability. Call or address E. B., at Mr. Corwin's grocery, No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH girl, a situation to tend a store; can speak both French and English; comes well recommended. Apply to MARY WELLS, Lovejoy's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children. Call, or address, 119 20th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress or to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending ten dollars for twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed, to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—MUSARD'S Concerts.

BARNUM'S THEATER, Broadway and Broome—LOVE CHASE—PASSING THE QUESTION—POOR PILLICODDY.

BURTON'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS—THE GOLDEN EGG—LESSON FOR LOVE—FLORA AND ZEPHYR.

BROADWAY THEATER—LADY OF LYONS—KING IN THE DARK.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE GREAT TRAGIC REVIVAL—THE NERVOUS MAN—MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.

FERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Engagement—WAVES DOES—FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THREE FAST MEN—FEMALE HUSSARS—VARNISHING AND OBOES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE Human Ocean—Wonders.

TRIPLE BUILDING—Gen. Quimby and Wood's Minstrels, Ethiopian Serenaders—SLEIGH RIDE.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE—MAX PEE'S Original Campbell Minstrels—VIRGINIA MUSIC.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

Boston, Portland and Canadas ..... 3½ P. M.
Boston and West Way Mail ..... 5½ A. M.
Boston and Erie Railroad ..... 4½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Boston and Southwestern Mail ..... 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Boston, by Railroad ..... 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Boston, by Steamboat ..... 4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Arabia leaves Boston for Liverpool April 21.
The City of Washington leaves N. Y. for Liverpool April 21.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We obtain some further European intelligence from our files by the *Arago*, whose arrival at this port was announced in yesterday's issue. Paris journals are discussing just now, with some warmth, the occupation by Great Britain of the Island of Perim. The *Times* makes rather a contemptuous reply to their observations, and declares that England will not submit to any European interference in her Indian policy. The relations between France and Austria are still slightly threatening, and newspaper correspondents take the opportunity to say that the former is making preparations of a warlike character. ORSINI'S last letter to the Emperor has been published, and in it he fully admits his guilt. He says he was laboring under a mental error when he believed that assassination could, under any circumstances, be justifiable. The packet steamship *Leviathan* had slipped from her moorings during a recent storm, and for some time was in danger of being injured. She escaped, however, unharmed. During the same storm the American passenger ship *Petrea* ran ashore near Chichester, England, and though the vessel is a wreck, will prove a total loss, every soul on board was saved. Our correspondence from on board the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, received by this arrival, gives some interesting particulars of the movements of the American squadron in the China seas.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. HOUSTON spoke in favor of the proposed protectorate over Mexico, and went into a lengthy argument to show the benefits which would accrue to both countries through such a measure. He submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven to inquire as to its necessity and expediency. The resolution will probably come up to-day. The Deficiency bill was then considered, and Mr. HALE'S amendment, restricting the Secretary of making contracts for the Army, was rejected, 30 to 21. Pending a motion for another amendment, a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Pacific Railroad bill was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, a resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence with Brazil relative to the detention of the American vessels *Good Return* and *Franklin* at Talcahuano in 1852. The Senate Washington Police bill was tabled by 110 to 27. The House then went into Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and the time was principally taken up in a colloquy between Messrs. SHAW, of North Carolina, and GIDDINGS, as to whether or not the latter congratulated Mr. GILMER, the former's colleague, on the occasion of the delivery of his Anti-Lecompton speech.

The trial of ISA BROUT for the murder of CHAS. W. BRUNT is in progress at Rochester. Very remarkable and important testimony against the prisoner was given yesterday by his mother. She testified that Isa and his sister (the wife of the murdered man) came home on the night of the murder covered with blood, with their arms broken and bodies bruised. Witness afterwards went to the place of the murder in company with LETTSOM PEW, saw the body, and recovered a cameo pin belonging to SARAH LAYTON and a cap of ISAA, and took these articles home. This evidence, creating a strong link in the testimony against the prisoner, occasioned intense excitement in the Court. Another remarkable point in this trial is the decision of the Court which forbids the physicians who were called to examine the wounds of the prisoner from giving evidence as to the nature of the injuries; the ground for this decision being the probability that BROUT regarded them as his private medical advisers, and that, as such, they were not bound to betray professional confidence. BROUT and his sister are jointly indicted for the murder, but elected to be tried separately, so that the brother only is now on trial. Yesterday was the sixth day, and the prosecution had not closed.

The new Street Commissioner, Mr. EDWARD COOPER, took possession of the office yesterday morning, and immediately removed all the heads of Departments, and appointed GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, late of the United States Engineer Corps, Deputy-Street Commissioner, in place of CHARLES TIEMANN, removed. There was no excitement in or about the building during the day. Other heads of Departments will be appointed without delay, and then the business of the office will proceed regularly.

The new Hamburg screw-steamer *Saxonia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, ran foul of the pilot-boat *Jacob A. Westervelt*, (No. 19,) at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, when 22 miles east of Sandy Hook; the pilot-boat was sunk, and JOHN O'KEEFE, one of the pilots, was drowned. He leaves a wife and three small children. The boat was about 4 years old, and valued at $8,000. No insurance.

Four burglars broke, at an early hour yesterday morning, into the grocery stores of Messrs. DAVIES & CO., No. 161 Front-street. They blew open the safe with gunpowder, and stole about $400 and some bonds and mortgages. Only one was arrested, who proved to be JOHN MILLER, a noted burglar. He was locked up in the Tombs for trial, and the Police are on the look out for his accomplices.

Sentences in heavy cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD. JOHN LOUGHLIN, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of Patrick O'CONNELL on March 19, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. SAMUEL RICH, indicted for an assault and battery on DIEDRICH GOTTELMANN, with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill, was convicted of an assault with intent to do bodily harm. RICH was bar-tender in the liquor saloon corner of Delancey and Lewis streets, and on Dec. 10, 1857, GOTTELMANN, who was drinking there, refused payment for some liquor he had imbibed, and, as the defence charged, assaulted RICH with a club, whereupon RICH seized a pistol and fired it, without hitting GOTTELMANN, and indeed without the intention of hitting him, but with the sole object of frightening him out of the store. Sentence reserved till Saturday. PETER FRANK DUELLER was tried for assaulting MATTHIAS GREMER with a knife, with intent to kill him. GREMER was stabbed in the street by defendant, the weapon, whatever it was, for GREMER could not swear it was a knife, penetrating his lungs. The Jury convicted DUELLER of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. Sentence reserved. ANDREW GREMER and GEORGE DESHOLD were convicted of burglary in the third degree in breaking into the store of SAMUEL PINNER, No. 289 Grand-street, and stealing $150 worth of clothing. Sentence reserved. LOUISA WEIGAN, charged with throwing vitriol on MARTHA GAYES, in a lager-bier saloon of ill-repute, in Centre-street, was acquitted. HENRY JOHNSON pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree. Sentence reserved. The Grand Jury yesterday presented a batch of indictments, but have as yet taken no action in the Devlin case.

The assault and battery case of MCCARTHY *vs.* HIRES and BRIGGS, arising, as is alleged, out of an assault committed by MCCARTHY on MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, at Delmonico's, has been removed, by a *mandamus*, from the Recorder's office, to the Court of Special Sessions, where Justices OSBORNE and CONNOLLY have commenced an investigation, to be continued on Friday next.

H. B. DAWSON, Esq., last evening read a lengthy paper, entitled "The Retreats Through Westchester County," before the Historical Society. He detailed very minutely the events which followed the battle of Long Island.

The Methodist Conference was in session at the First Mariners' Church, Cherry-street, yesterday. The vote on the Slavery resolutions will probably be taken to-day.

A verdict of $2,500 was rendered yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court against the Brooklyn Railroad Company for damages done to MALVINA T. WADE last October.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and firmer for Cotton, influenced by the favorable news per *Arago*. Flour and Corn were in better request at improved quotations. Wheat did not vary much. Provisions continued in lively demand, and prices of hog products steadily favored factors. Groceries were quiet. The stock of Coffee on hand exceeded 68,000 bags. Freights were heavy and rates tended downward.

The Legislature and the Canals.

The Legislature has adjourned, after a turbulent, discreditable, and fruitless session. It has done many things which it ought not to have done, and has left undone nearly everything which it ought to have done. It has ordered a vote upon forming a new Constitution, without the slightest public necessity or public demand, and apparently for the mere purpose of gratifying the whim of a single Senator. But it has done nothing to amend our City Police law,—nothing to prevent the gigantic and systematic frauds upon the ballot which are converting popular suffrage into a farce and a curse, and nothing to provide for the completion of the State Canals.

The failure of this last measure is a public misfortune. The proposition to ask the people to borrow the $3,800,000 necessary for the work, met with the concurrence of all parties. It was eminently just and prudent, and strictly constitutional. It would have enabled the people to decide for themselves upon this most important question of our public policy. It is but just, however, to say that its failure was mainly due to the profound conviction that the expenditure of this money, if borrowed, ought to be more strictly guarded than it is at present. The Contracting interest,—a powerful, united, *grasping and unscrupulous force*,—has substantial control of our public works. Prices are fixed, damages awarded, plans altered, *work done and money lavished at their dictation* and to suit their ends. But for this fact the Canals would have been completed long ago: and the nine millions borrowed in 1851 would have paid for the work. The attempt was made to place the effective control of the enlargement in new hands,—to authorize the Engineer, Lieutenant-Governor and Canal Auditor to appoint and discharge subordinate engineers in their discretion. The plan was rejected, and thereupon several Senators of both political parties, who had been in favor of the Loan bill, refused it their support. Nor was any other plan adopted in its stead.

It cannot be denied, however deeply we may regret the result, that there was great force in the demand for some new responsibility in the management of our Public Works. A clumsier, less efficient and more worthless machine for such purposes than the Canal Board could not be devised. Made up of men elected for other duties, and unable to give any special attention to the details of canal management, the Board is almost of necessity a tool in the hands of somebody;—and contractors, as having the most at stake, are quite certain to win the prize. We are not at all sure that the plan of electing the heads of our several State Departments has proved successful in practice:—so far as the management of the Canals is concerned, it has certainly diminished responsibility and destroyed efficiency. There must be some change, if the Canals are to remain the property of the State.

The failure of the Legislature to act upon this question leaves the public works in a condition which is thus explained by the Albany *Atlas and Argus*:

"The public feel an interest in knowing in what condition the Canals and finances are left by the failure to pass the $3,800,000 bill. We stated some time ago that the work absolutely necessary to be done on the Erie Canal Enlargement during the season of navigation, was the independent line of Canal on the Montezuma Marshes, at a cost of about $120,000, and similar work at Holley, at a cost of about $25,000.

The Canal will open this Spring with six feet of water, and will of course afford better navigation than heretofore.

As to finances, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in their report in February, made the deficiency of means to pay out-standing indebtedness (including expenditures on the Canals to the opening of navigation) $1,265,989 89. Of this sum, $710,000, to pay interest on Canal debt, has been provided for by a half-mill tax. Nor is it likely that the whole of the $500,000 due contractors for the 15 per cent. reserved will all be wanted during the present year.

Thus it will be seen that the public interests are not likely to be seriously inconvenienced until the close of navigation. Then there will be no funds to go on with the enlargement during the Winter, unless the Legislature, on meeting in January, shall provide them.

The Kansas Question.

It is reported from Washington that a majority of the Kansas Conference Committee have agreed to a compromise proposed by Mr. ENGLISH, and assented to by Messrs. GREEN, HUNTER and STEPHENS. It submits the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote. If that is approved, Kansas comes in immediately; if rejected, it must wait until a census shows it to have population enough to entitle it to one representative in Congress. The bill, it is further stated, makes large grants of land to the State, which will become effectual if the State is admitted, and *not* otherwise. The voting upon the Constitution is to be under the direction of a Board, of which the Governor, Attorney-General, and Presidents of the two branches of the Legislature, are to be members.

As we have no authentic statement of the details of this proposition, comment upon it would be premature. It will be seen that its leading feature is the inducement it holds out to the people Kansas to vote for the Lecompton Constitution. If they adopt it, they come in at once as a State and acquire the large grants made of public lands;—if they reject it they lose the lands and remain in their Territorial condition. Gov. ROBINSON'S letter, which we publish in another column, indicates that under these circumstances,—if CALHOUN has given the certificates to the Free-State Legislature,—the people of Kansas might think it wise even to adopt the Lecompton Constitution.

The Street Commissionership.

Although the appointment of Mr. EDWARD COOPER as Street Commissioner is, in every respect, unexceptionable, and gives satisfaction to all honest and order-loving citizens, it was not the one originally intended by Mayor TIEMANN. The Mayor had resolved, from the moment he became aware of Mr. DEVLIN'S malfeasance, to remove him from office, in case of his confirmation by the Court of Appeals, and proffered it, about two months ago, in anticipation of such an event, to Mr. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH. The latter gentleman had, however, been personally solicited by President BUCHANAN to retain the responsible position of Superintendent of the Assay Office, and has even refused to be considered as a candidate for the Collectorship, in case of Mr. SCHELL'S retirement. He, therefore, declined the Mayor's offer.

Mr. TIEMANN then selected for the post of Street Commissioner, Mr. GUSTAVUS A. SMITH, a staunch Democrat, a near relative of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, and peculiarly qualified, by character and experience, to be the head of such a Department. Mr. SMITH graduated, many years ago, at West Point; served with distinction, as Captain of Engineers in the United States army, throughout the Mexican war; and was subsequently intrusted by Government with the construction of the branch mint at New-Orleans. Later, he held the office of Engineer of the Trenton Iron Company, and has, within a short period, been intrusted by London capitalists with engineering and railroad interests in the Western States. General SCOTT, General TOTTEN and others who were made cognizant of Mr. TIEMANN'S intention, wrote letters to this City, extolling highly Capt. SMITH'S energy, ability and integrity. Mayor TIEMANN found that it would be impossible, *however, to procure the confirmation of* his nomination by the Board of Aldermen, and it was on this account that Mr. EDWARD COOPER, whose political claims could not be resisted, and whose character is unimpeachable, consented to hold the Street Commissionership, with Capt. SMITH as his Deputy. Upon the latter will, doubtless, devolve the most arduous labors and responsibilities of the place. Mr. COOPER'S conduct is the more praiseworthy, as he has been compelled to relinquish, temporarily, the care of an extended and lucrative business, solely to second the efforts of the Mayor to promote the public good; and it may be fairly expected that the new *régime* he is inaugurating will effect a complete reform in the Street Department.

Few of our citizens have any idea how extensive is the patronage, and how important are the duties, which are included under the new Charter, in the Street Commissioner's Department. The whole thing was engrafted through the Legislature, at Albany, by Mr. JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, the predecessor of Mr. DEVLIN, with a view to include the greatest amount of political and other power possible, in the hands of the party to which he belonged. Mr. TAYLOR did not live long enough to enjoy the fruits of his labor, and the succession controversy has diverted attention since, from the magnitude of the responsibility and of the trust which the law has given to the incumbent of one single place. Hitherto, the political patronage of the Collector of the Port has exceeded that of any other person; but even his power is overshadowed by that of the Street Commissioner. There are, in the Department, no less than *ten distinct bureaus*, an enumeration of which shows how vast the ramifications of its influence are. One Bureau has the control of the building and repairing of all wharves and piers. The making and repairing of all public roads is intrusted to a "Bureau of Roads." A "Bureau of Street Improvement" has charge of the opening, altering, regulating, flagging, curbing, and guttering of the streets and avenues. The collection of Assessments is entirely in the hands of the Street Commissioner, under a "Bureau of Assessments." The public grounds and parks are inspected and regulated by a "Bureau of Lands and Places." There is a "Bureau of Lamps and Gas" for procuring the supplies and fixtures for lighting streets, public buildings, &c. The "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies" alone, is intrusted with all the patronage and power for evil, under such men as SELAH, FUREY, &c., which was formerly held by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. There are also a "Bureau of Surveying," for laying out and regulating streets, avenues and roads; a "Bureau of the City Hall and Park," and a "Bureau for repairing fire engines and fire apparatus."

The Street Commissionership of the old Charter, the Commissionership of Streets and Lamps, and the Repairs and Supplies Department, were, in fact, rolled into one enormously fat incumbency, for which it can be well understood why corrupt men should formerly have been reported to have offered, if not paid, sums of from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, to those who could use influence in favor of their acquiring possession of it. The amount of the contracts, in course of completion at the present moment, is estimated at over a million of dollars; though the books of the Department necessarily are in such a state, that some time must elapse before the confusion can be sufficiently cleared away to enable Mr. COOPER to know just where he stands. This can only include, too, such contracts as were made by Mr. TAYLOR, as none of those which have been authorized by the Common Council, since his death, have been yet put out. These latter, of which the new Street Commissioner and his Deputy will have the superintendence, will, it is supposed, amount to a couple of millions more! Imagine the control of this vast sum to have been exclusively in the hands of Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN!

Nothing can be more certain than that every tax-payer owes a debt of gratitude to Mayor TIEMANN for the energy and efficiency with which he has carried out his intentions and his pledges, in relation to the Street Commissioner controversy. The recollection of the laudations of Mayor WOOD, in which a portion of the Press indulged, under the belief that he would aim to promote the true interests of the City, renders it hazardous, if not odious, ever to praise any Mayor again. Justice demands, however, that the full credit of his course, thus far, should be meted to Mr. TIEMANN, and there is no doubt that he has gained the confidence of the community to a point which his most sanguine friends can scarcely have anticipated when he first entered upon the duties of his position.

The Moloch of Radicalism.

A select company of cosmopolitan sympathizers, who would be utter savages were they not absolute simpletons also, and who now honor this City with their presence, have organized a demonstration, (we think that is the phrase,) for to-morrow evening, in honor of the heroic martyrdom of ORSINI and PIERRI, and in glorification of the sacred office of assassination. Most of these persons appear, if we may judge by their names of their nationality, to be of German origin. This circumstance, of course, in their own eyes, adorns with lofter and loveller beauty the noble deed they do. A Teutonic celebration in an American City of an Italian attempt upon the life of a French Emperor, ushers finely in the era of universal philanthropy, and is a captivating homage rendered to the "solidarity of mankind."

It is, we presume, impossible for our City authorities to prevent the consummation of this delectable scheme, and if it were possible to do so, the game would, probably, not be worth the candle. We must resign ourselves, those of us who may be called to-morrow night into Broadway, to a great deal of noise, a great many smoky torches, a variety of banners and an unlimited supply of execrable music. We are always liberal of our highways; and never grudge the use of them for any object, however ridiculous, or however obnoxious. If a band of Kickapoo Indians chose to monopolize the sidewalks of Broadway for half the night, and to split the welkin with their warwhoops, we have no doubt they would be permitted so to do, and would even be complimented towards the small hours by some effervescent City Father, over a plenitude of punch and oysters, upon the grace of their movements, the wisdom of their policy, and the heroic beauty of their pea-green and purple physiognomies. The Teutons, therefore, must have their way, though we trust that our energetic Mayor will keep an eye of his vigilant police upon them, lest they should attempt to put their summary dogmas into execution upon some casual reactionary or suspected French spy. Suspicion is the vital air of these people, and a *moustache a la Napoleon III.* might suffice to bring down upon its unconscious wearer the wrath of the "athletes" by whom we are told the march of this choral multitude is to be heralded. Let the City "stars" keep faithful watch and ward upon the disciples of Moloch, and their odious orgie may safely be left to spend itself upon the empty air.

Not so, however, the possible stigma to which such a celebration in the actual metropolis of these United States may yet be wrested by the enemies of American Republicanism; for the sting of such an application, really unjust as it would be, has been furnished by ourselves. For the last few years we have been sedulously employed in winning an unseemly reputation for universal and characteristic rowdyism. We have suffered the control of our politics to pass gradually away from the decency and respectability of the land, to the rascaldom of our great cities, and the brutality of partizan clubs. We have witnessed the slow but sure invasion of our highest legislative bodies, by the despotism of personal violence and ruffianly menace. Conflicts of man with man, the giving and taking of insolence and blows, the arguments of the pot-house and the ring, have come to be so common in these halls of legislation which should be the temples of inviolate reason and inviolate right, that we accept them now as part of the machinery of the State, and comment upon them as we should upon speeches in debate and Parliamentary reports. When one Senator gives another the lie, or one Representative floors another with his fist, the only anxiety that we manifest is to ascertain to which party or to which rival section the victorious champion really belonged. If we can prove that our man hit hardest from the shoulder, was the first in the fray and the last out of it, we chronicle the fact as a wholesome triumph. Meanwhile, the ballot-box, at the basis of our system, comes, year by year, more completely under the dominion of the apostles of force; and when the critic of our government calls upon us to distinguish between the abstract principle involved in the apotheosis of assassination, and the practical rule observed by the Empire Club, the Ping Uglies, the Killers and the rest of these goodly fraternities, we are sadly put to it for an answer. It certainly is not more tolerable that power should be kept by stuffing ballots and breaking the heads of voters, than that it should be won by blowing up fifty women and children in order to reach one man. And, perhaps, on the whole, we ought to be very much obliged to the Moloch-worshipers for showing us so suddenly and plainly the horrible face of that false Democracy which clamors for its rights alone, without recognizing its duties. We have seen a beginning of Municipal reform made within the last few days, by the triumph of honesty over rascality in a high City office, and by the defeat at Tammany Hall of the party designated by a Democratic organ as the party "of the pugilists, blacklegs and thieves." Let our disgust at the sanguinary nonsense of the "regicide republicans" quicken our sense of the dangers which lie in our own path, and their foolish uproar may, after all, be useful to us.

Hurtful to the cause of liberty it can hardly be. Over against this senseless parade stand the dying words of FELICE ORSINI himself: the dying words of a man maddened by a deep monotonous passion of patriotism into crime, but strong enough and true enough at the last, to see that he had been mad indeed, and to offer up his life with grave and earnest repentance in atonement for the great wrong which he had so blindly done. Our foolish Teutons, of course, will not be thus cheated of their show and their saturnalia. They will brand the last will and the last letter of ORSINI as wicked fabrications of that arch-fiend, M. BONAPARTE. Men who could couple the name of so wretched, headlong and incompetent a person as PIERRI with that of the great martyr of freedom, and borrow the language in which the poet NOVALIS painted the philosopher SENONA, to describe the last moments of a poor creature crazed with fear and strong coffee, are not to be deterred by trifles of common sense from fooling themselves to the top of their bent. But while the press of this City should chastise this scandalous impertinence as it deserves, our citizens may well lay to heart the ominous but wholesome moral of the spectacle, without doing discredit to the true liberals of Europe, or making the manly patriotism of Italy responsible for the crack-brained conduct of a knot of promiscuous refugees.

BRITISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.—In the annual report of the British Postmaster-General, which was printed last month, he says:

"The great intercourse, both commercial and social, between this country and the United States renders the present high rate of postage, and the want of a comprehensive and liberal arrangement for the transmission of books and other printed matter, highly objectionable. It is now considerably more than a year since I made proposals to the United States Post-Office Department with a view to a great amendment in these matters; but hitherto I have not succeeded in obtaining either assent to what I have myself offered, or counter proposals."

We do not know why the proposition of the British Post-Office should have been disregarded by our Government, for we should be the greatest gainers by the proposed amendment. But it was probably overlooked in consequence of the change of administration at Washington. As the attention of our present Postmaster-General will be called to the subject again, he will, doubtless, take the proposition into consideration. We ought not to be behind hand in accepting any proposition for an amendment of our postal arrangements with Great Britain, particularly when it is for our own benefit.

COMING TO REASON.—We are happy to hear that poor BENNETT has taken our advice and settled his little bill with his editorial assistant—JONSON. The suit has, therefore, been discontinued,—and everything has been amicably arranged. Jonson's sparkling productions will again garnish the congenial columns of the *Herald*, and he will get his pay, we hope, for what he writes. We by no means despair of poor BENNETT. The readiness with which he acted upon our suggestion in this instance, will encourage us to favor him with our advice more frequently hereafter. We have been a little fearful hitherto lest we might be deemed intrusive.

A NOVEL SALUTE.—A salute of a hundred guns was fired in the Seventh Ward last night by the mechanics and workingmen in that part of the City to express their jollity at the passage of the law by our Legislature "legalizing the business of repairing vessels." It is not often that powder is burned in so good a cause, or that a *feu de joie* comes so near the literal meaning of the term. Very few people were aware, we presume, until the law was passed to legalize the business of repairing ships, that that most useful branch of our manufacturing industry was illegal, the battery-policy dealing, masquerade balls and fire bands.

The Central Park Commission.

The Commissioners of the Central Park have not yet made their decisions on the plans offered for the improvement of the Park, and will not do so under a week from the present time. In the meantime the plans have been strictly guarded from the examination of all persons except the Commissioners; a course which is very obviously just and proper. The descriptions of the various plans have been printed, and a few of these have been made public; but, without the drawings they give but an imperfect and unsatisfactory idea of the plans themselves. There are thirty-three plans, in all, which are arranged in a large apartment in Broadway, over the Bookstore of STANFORD & DELISSER; and after the decisions of the Commissioners have been made, they will be exhibited to the public. It will then be the proper time to give a description of them, and express an opinion as to their merits. It is not probable that the Commissioners will adopt any one plan in all its details; but, from these they select for premiums, they will take such parts as may be considered desirable.

Academy of Music.

Those timid beings who permitted a shower of rain to keep them from the Musard Concerts last night certainly missed a treat. Rarely have we heard a programme so excellently rendered; the orchestra and artists appeared to be animated by one (un) common desire to impart the greatest amount of delight to their scanty audience—and in particular that monarch of the violin, VIEUXTEMPS, played with such admirable skill that the poor few were driven quite frantic. VIEUXTEMPS good-naturedly played the "Carnival" as an encore. The Berlioz programme was executed with great skill by the orchestra, under ARDITI, and the dance department, under the graceful *bâton* of MUSARD, went off like a bottle of champagne. The Berlioz programme will be repeated to-night.

City Items.

A meeting of the Broadway Association was held at HAGERTY'S Carpet-store, corner of Broadway and Broome streets, Monday evening, at which a letter was read from Mr. SEERY, the contractor for cleaning Broadway, in which he proposed to clean Broadway and one block east and west of each street which crosses it, every day, for $350 per week. The Association intends to petition the Common Council to pay for cleaning the thoroughfare three days of the week, and the other four the Association will take care of.

Quite a number of persons were present at the Supreme Court, Special Term, in anticipation that the order to show cause, granted by Judge SUTHERLAND, ordering the Mayor to deliver the Street Commissioner's Office to DEVLIN, would be taken up. Nothing was done, however, probably owing to the appointment of the new Commissioner.

It has been erroneously stated that the 20th of April was the last day upon which the assessment rolls in the Tax Commissioner's office could be inspected and rectified by tax-payers. They are open until the 30th inst., inclusive. A great many have inspected the rolls during the last few days.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening, but transacted no business of general interest. The proposals for constructing School Houses Nos. 18 and 22 were opened, and referred to the School House Committee, with power to enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder.

The suit of Mr. DAVID WEMYSS JOHNSON against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor of the New-York *Herald*, was yesterday dismissed, on motion of counsel, by Judge THOMPSON, of the Marine Court, where the action was brought. It is understood that the parties came to a settlement on the previous day.

There was a regular quarterly meeting of the members of the Association of Exempt Firemen, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, last evening. There was nothing of general interest done.

The Aldermanic Committee on Finance met yesterday afternoon, and passed upon a number of small bills.

A beautiful slab of Missouri marble has just been received at Lexington, Ky., from a military company at St. Louis, to be inserted in the Clay Monument. It bears upon its face, in raised letters, the following inscription: "*I would rather be right than be President. National Guards, St. Louis, July 4, 1857.*"

Commercial Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.—The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg and Southampton, the 10th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning, and her advices are anticipated by the telegraphic intelligence of the *Arago*, whose arrival we announce in yesterday's issue.

The excursion up the Mediterranean has been abandoned, and more than half a dozen berths having been taken up to the 15th. The *Saxonia* was to have sailed on the 1st of May. She is now up for Brunswick, and is advertised to leave on the 15th of May.

Naval.

Commodore KEARNEY has advised that the crew of the *Susquehanna* be discharged and paid off. Should no new cases of sickness occur among those of them who are detained at the Marine Hospital, they will probably be discharged to-day. They have been in the ship two years. The names of those who have died on ship board, and at the Hospital at Fort Royal, Jamaica, are as follows:

March 20.—Littleton Boyce, Captain's After-Guard, at Greytown.

March 22.—John Hodnett, Ship's Steward, at Greytown.

March 24.—William Fougerat, Boy, of Philadelphia, at Greytown.

March 26.—Frederick Pochert, marine, at sea.

April 3.—Corporal Burns.

April 4.—Lieut. Henry W. Quintard, at sea.

April 4.—James Robinson, seaman, at sea.

April 5.—George Geyer, fireman, at sea.

April 5.—C. H. Conway, hospital steward, at sea.

April 6.—Thomas Morris, marine, at sea.

April 6 and 8.—Thomas C. Howe, marine, and J. W. J. Jones, (of Philadelphia,) landsman, at Fort Royal, Jamaica; O. Balestier, blast-master, at Fort Royal, in Hospital.

April 11.—James Reed, sail-maker's mate, at sea.

April 15.—James Price, seaman, at sea.

The names of those persons and of any others who may die, will be reported, according to a rule in all such cases, to the Fourth Auditor at Washington, together with memoranda of their effects, and the amount due each at the time of his death. The friends of the deceased can obtain these by taking out letters of administration, and making application as above.

The Secretary of the Navy had ordered the *Susquehanna* to Boston, but as she has no crew, and it would not be safe, in her present situation, to place one on board, it is not probable that she will be removed from her present anchorage, until she has been completely purified.

The *St. Louis* is soon to be hauled upon the ways into the ship house, Brooklyn, where she will be entirely rebuilt, and come out thereon a new ship.

The work of fitting the *Savannah* is proceeding rapidly.

The frigate *Wabash* is ready for sea. Capt. JOHN RUNS has been ordered to take the command of the Navy-Yard at Washington, on the 15th of May next, *vice* Commodore LAVALETTE, who, with Capt. BARNES, has been ordered to the *Wabash*. Purser J. GREENE HARRIS has also been ordered in the *Wabash*; all the officers are to report for duty on the 15th of May.

The following-named officers have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, preparing for sea at Boston for the Mediterranean:

Captain—U. P. LEVY.
Lieutenants—A. D. Harrell, T. S. Morgan, W. E. Hopkins, F. A. Roe, and O. C. Badger.
Surgeon—James C. Palmer.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Thomas R. Stanton.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles Lowndes, Jr.
Purser—J. Van B. Bleecker.

Purser T. M. TAYLOR has been ordered to the receiving-ship at Boston, *vice* J. VAN B. BLEECKER, ordered to the *Macedonian*.

There are nearly 700 marines and seamen on board the receiving ship Stout Carolina.

More Fever on Board the Susquehanna.

Lieut. SHIRLEY, of the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, made a trip from Observation to the frigate yesterday morning on board of the steamtug *Rescue*. On his return he reported that two of the ship-keepers had been taken sick since the day previous, and that one was running fever. Accordingly, the Health Officer dispatched Capt. CONRAD in the *Observation*, with a consignment to proceed to the frigate and bring the sick man to the Marine Hospital. Capt. CONRAD, with the steamtug *Rescue*, proceeded at once to the frigate to carry out his order, but on arriving in the vicinity of the *Susquehanna*, he found the swell of the sea so tremendous that he dared not brave his way near the frigate, and hence the sick could not be removed. Capt. CONRAD was ordered to remove his effects or transport the sick man as soon as the heavy sea subsided. The ship-keepers are very anxious to get clear of the frigate.

Collision—Pilot Boat Sunk and a Pilot Drowned.

The pilot boat *Jacob A. Westervelt* (No. 19), whose loss was mentioned yesterday, was built four years ago last March, by Adam Westervelt; she was 110 tons burthen, and one of the best and fastest boats in the fleet, and was valued at $8,000. Her owners were JOHN O'KEEFE, JOHN R. JOHNSON, G. L. MCCURDEY, PETER MASSMANT and WM. GRIFFIN, all of whom, except the last named, were on board, at the time of the accident, besides JOHN HOWE and JOHN WESSON. They were cruising about 30 miles east by south of the Highlands. Mr. O'KEEFE'S watch was up at 11½ P. M., when he called Mr. JOHNSON, who was in charge at the time, but all hands were on deck, excepting McCURDEY and HOWE. There was a gold whistle, a brass and smooth one, which E. H. E., sent the boat was on the starboard tack, standing to the northward. They first saw the lights of the steamer *Saxonia* when she was about 6 miles dist from them. They had a good signal return forward, and, as is usual, when they intend to board a vessel, they displayed torchlights from the deck every three minutes, to attract the notice of the approaching steamer. This was about 2½ A. M., Tuesday. It was very dark, and the Pilots could not tell precisely the course the steamer was steering. The Highland Light was in sight. The Captain of the steamer said he saw the lights of the Pilot-boat half an hour before they struck, and he could distinctly make out the number (19) on her mainsail. Two minutes before the steamer struck, the pilots hailed them to put their helm hard a-port, their own helm being at the same time hard a-starboard; but it was not observed that the steamer altered her course or slackened her speed. She struck the Westervelt abaft the fore rigging on the starboard side a glancing blow, cutting into her side about four feet, and throwing her over upon her beam ends. The pilots were thrown down by the concussion, and the two who were below had a narrow escape from the cabin, one of them, being asleep all the time, was nearly drowned before he could get out. O'KEEFE was also in the scramble to reach the deck of the steamer, but was probably thrown to leeward and covered by the sail. They sang out to the only two persons visible on the steamer to throw them ropes, but it seemed a long time before they got hold of any. Two ropes were hanging by one rope were fastened full before they got on board; the others by great exertion climbered up the steamer's side, when the boat sank from under them. The pilots speak in high terms of praise of an English passenger, who threw them ropes and exerted himself to the utmost to save them. His name is not known. The same person offered to subscribe $10 for the relief of the family of the lost pilot, and wished the passengers to make a subscription.

Mr. O'KEEFE, who was lost, leaves a wife and three helpless children; Mrs. O'KEEFE is near the period of her confinement.

The pilots saved nothing and have lost all they possessed in the loss of their boat, which was not insured.

Within two years eight Sandy Hook pilot-boats have been lost, viz.: The *Thomas H. Smith*, (No. 2;) *Hulda E. Hall*, (No. 4;) *Spitfire*, (No. 1,) with 4 pilots and 7 in the crew, 11 in all; *E. K. Collins*, (No. 11,) and 4 men; *Washington*, (No. 9,) with pilot and 6 men; *Phenixon*, (No. 17,) and *Jacob A. Westervelt*, (No. 19,) valued at $7,000 each. The aggregate loss in boats, for two years, has been $56,000.

For Decency's Sake.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is our City always to be disgraced by some public exhibition? For the sake of decency, do pull the attention of our City authorities to the exhibition of coffins, skulls and decayed bodies lying exposed on the corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue. I learn this is the spot formerly called "Potter's Field."

Every Sunday crowds can be seen idly gazing at the decayed remains, and at intervals carting the skulls and bones from one spot to another by way of amusement.

Let our Missionary contributions be discontinued and a new Society formed for the advancement of common decency. Respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[Correspondence of the New-York Times.]

BOSTON, Monday, April 19, 1858.

I heard of a melancholy event this morning, which shows how the hard times affect individuals. A gentleman in Chelsea, held in trust for a young woman $10,000, which some time ago, he loaned to a great firm in Boston, a firm whose note was considered much better than hard gold. Well, the firm failed last winter, and the impression is that it was rotten from bottom to top. The trustee, being an honest man, with that most incomprehensible of all luxuries, a conscience, and never under the thought of what had happened from his good intent as, became crazy, and was placed in the Lunatic Asylum a fortnight ago, and shortly after, leaving a wife and children to the cold world which is described as a tough world with a bear's gripe for the poor. I dare say this old world, but then to finite minds it has an odd look.

Mr. Weare, who was arrested for stealing on Friday, and hanged himself in consequence, committed the crime to save his family from starvation. He was as respectable a man as you commonly see, and stood well in much better. The hard times reduced him to other expedients, and so he fell, and died by his own hand. His case, looking the two closing features, has been that of thousands of good men, who were not quite in temptation as they should have been. But how many of us ever do think?

The little little government Sunday they call it, at Cambridge has had a pleasant day enough, after the storm, and was devoted by the ingenious people of those parts to kite, nine-pins, riding, and the rest of those pious exercises which belong as well to the occasion as to the season. Why it is I know not, but to "play hell" is as much the custom here, on Fast Day, as it used to be for the boys and loafers to parade the edifices of Mr. Faux on the 4th of November, and so burn him. Cricket has been introduced of late years, but it is altogether too much like work ever to become a popular institution with the Yankee nation, which passes its life in the hardest kind of work to the end of getting rid of all kinds of work. The churches were better attended on this Fast than they had been for many years before, perhaps because of the religious interest created by, or creating, the revival. The streets were full of people, whose appearance did not indicate hard times. It is a fact that not an arrest was made during the day, which speaks well for a city so densely populated as ours.

Mr. Postmaster-General Brown is very popular here just now, from the fair manner in which he treats our Post-Office question. If he reads the Times, I can assure him through its columns that the vote against the purposed change, could the matter be submitted to the people, would be ten to one against Mr. Campbell's plan, which plan has not one solitary thing to recommend it.

A new batch of appointments has been made by Gov. Banks, and several gentlemen were made glad on Fast Day by seeing their names in the official paper of that date, coupled with certain places, "where the pleasure of serving the country is combined with other pleasant emoluments, which, to render them more acceptable, are paid regularly once a quarter." Mr. Minot has got his Justeship, for which he can thank the intermediation of the Governor, who succeeded, after much hard work, in vetoing the veto of the Council. Mr. Hasseltine, who has been made Superintendent of Alien Passengers, is a gentleman of liberal views and practical habits, and his appointment is much approved. Capt. Fessas, who succeeds Gen. Dwinnell on the Pilot Commission, is "the right man in the right place," and no mistake. He is thoroughly practical, and succeeds a person who probably knows as much about pilotage as Benedict Arnold of chivalry. Mr. Farnam, who gets the Inspectorship of Fish, is a novice here. The office has the back of being a sinecure, of which nobody ever heard. I do not believe it was ever held by a person of any account. Dr. Harris, who has received the place of Resident Physician at Rainsford Island, is as good a doctor as he is a consistent politician. Mr. Holden, of Billerica, takes the office of Inspector of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, succeeding Mr. Tilden, one of the Governor's old cronies. The Clerkship of the Police Court at Taunton has been given to James F. Eldridge. This last is a new office, and has been given to an old Whig. The only particular recommendation of Mr. Holden, that I have seen, is that while he was a member of the Legislature he did not, to borrow the expressive but not over-elegant language of Scott's Dick Tinto, "use his pen-knife," except to move the previous question. He has a "grand talent for silence," which is a fine thing in an officeholder.

I believe the Governor has given away pretty nearly all the good things he has to give, his patronage having been much reduced since 1852. There may be a few things yet left that are worth the taking. Report says that there have been very strong efforts made to put our Suffolk Assistant District-Attorney out, but the Governor is inclined to treat Col. Bonney handsomely, as the Colonel treated him in the contest of 1857. Then the Colonel is a good officer, a good lawyer and a gentleman, and his removal would be a most unpopular act; and Gov. Banks hates unpopularity as heartily as a temperance lecturer hates rum and water. The public would be quite satisfied to have the work of reform stop where it is. Almost every Gardnerite has been oysterized,—that is, has been knifed,—and if there are any left to speak of, they should be permitted to stand as monuments of Executive clemency.

The story that Gov. Banks has been in Washington, to see the Chairman of the Tariff Investigating Committee, has revived a little the "corruption" gossip of last Winter. I should think the advocates of Investigation had had enough of that business to leave his Excellency to the enjoyment of his Sabine farm after his long absence to public duties. There is nothing, that I know of, among the silliest of Hunkers—not even those who believe that the Governor has any secret interest in this investigation than is felt by all decent citizens. The Governor has not been to Washington, but he contemplates visiting that delightful place, where one's life and property are about as safe as they are at Lucknow. He will not go there on any business connected with the Tariff investigations.

The Governor was at a religious meeting last evening, at which he "assisted," as well in the English as in the French sense. He called for prayers with much unction, and made a good speech.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May will be published on the 21st. There are 17 articles in it, including the Literary Notices. "The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay" is concluded, and there are two other stories, "Roger Pierce" and "Lee Lee." "The Catacombs of Rome" is continued, though some of the readers wish the writer had never found his way out of the said Catacombs. There is a paper on "Intellectual Character," supposed to be by Emerson; and Mr. Ruskin's "Hundred Days," which are identical with Napoleon's, is concluded. There is an article on "Emerson," which musical people will find interesting, but which to all others will be as dull as everything relating to musicians and music ever must be. Strange, isn't it, that all the adjuncts of so divine a thing as music should be so intolerably tedious! Ward Beecher's new book is reviewed and praised, and lots of the gems are picked out by the writer for the delectation of the reader. "The Autocrat" gives no mother of his ukases, treating of Old Age, and written in that half-mournful, half-mirthful style in which clever men treat of inevitable evils. There are several poems. On the whole, it is a good number. This number completes the first Volume, the publishers meaning to make the first and second volumes consist of seven numbers each, so as to commence the third volume on Jan. 1, 1859, a liberal decision.

I should be sorry to have to believe that the articles in the second volume of the *American Cyclopædia* were generally as incorrect as those it has on two or three subjects connected with Massachusetts. The article on "George Bancroft" is full of errors, and some of the statements are unjust to other men. For instance, it is stated that when Bancroft was nominated for Governor of our State, by the Democrats, he "though not elected, received more votes than any candidate has received either before or since, on the purely Democratic ticket." This is not only not true, but it is strikingly the reverse of the truth. The vote received by Governor Morton in 1849 was 55,407, and in 1848 it was 56,419, while B.'s vote, in 1844, was only 54,714. It is to be recollected, too, that not only was our population larger in the year when Bancroft was up than it was in any of the years when Governor Morton was a candidate, but that the popular vote was many thousands larger in 1844 than it was in 1848, and considerably larger in 1844 than it was in 1846; so that if Bancroft's vote had been superior to that for Governor Morton in the years named, it would not have proved anything as to his superiority unless the difference had been very marked. Then Governor Morton had a plurality in 1848 of as many hundreds as there were thousands against Bancroft in 1844. The year 1844 was that in which the decline of Massachusetts Democracy commenced, and Bancroft suffered with others. The Whigs swept everything before them, beating both Democrats and Liberty-lites completely out of the field. The praise of the Collectorship of Bancroft, and what is said of his popularity with his political enemies, are not well founded; for the Whigs recollected that he left them because they would not nominate him for Congress, (so they said, and often enough to render belief in their charge common,) and he had none of that business knowledge which made his predecessor in the Collectorship the best officer our port has ever had. Mr. Hemenway was desirous of leaving the Collectorship as early as 1850, but, at General Jackson's request, he consented to serve until that President's term should expire. When Mr. Van Buren came into office, Mr. Hemenway again urged the appointment of a new Collector; but the Ex-President said he did not know who that new Collector should be. Three gentlemen were specially [illegible] for the place, the name of one of whom, if I remember rightly, was Mr. Bancroft. All the three, after duly considering the matter, declined, from a sense of their ability, in a letter to the President, signed by them all, recommending the appointment of Mr. Hemenway, who, after having been one of the bitterest and most unscrupulous opponents of General Jackson, had given in his allegiance to the heir-apparent of the "illustrious predecessor." The appointment astounded most people, but the more observing politicians attributed it to the President's desire to retain the support of scholars and philosophers, of whom Bancroft was a superior representative. The new Collector was very useful as a speech-maker and writer for his new friends, but it is a joke to say that he was distinguished as a Government officer. Coming after Mr. Hemenway, the ablest man that ever belonged to the Massachusetts Democracy, he had no claim to special praise, either as an officer or as a leader; and under the circumstances it was impossible for him to establish any such claim. His political fortunes illustrate some one's saying, Bulwer's, I think—that many a great reputation dates from a timely *not*.

THYME.

The Littles Murder Trial—The Decision on Medical Testimony.

The Rochester *Union* publishes full reports of the trial of Ira Stout, at Rochester, from which we copy. On Friday afternoon Coroner Quin was cross-examined. Henry B. Harmon was sworn, and testified to the recognition and examination of the body of Mr. Littles, confirming the evidence of the Coroner. Dr. G. W. Avery testified that the wounds on the skull must have been produced by a pretty heavy instrument; a heavy cane, or a medium-sized cane, with a strong arm, might have made them; they were certainly made by more than one blow, unless the instrument had two projecting heads or points; the other cuts were clean cuts, and were apparently made by a different instrument; these six wounds would seem to have been made by a forked instrument; it must have been an instrument of some weight, or it would not have fractured the skull, as it is clear that the fracture over the left eye was made by the same blow which gave the wound; should think the instrument must have been small—perhaps an inch in diameter.

Dr. Avery was one of the physicians sent to examine the person of the prisoner. The objection to his giving evidence on this point occasioned the following discussion:

Counsel for prisoner said he thought his objection should be sustained, and then read from the statutes in relation to physicians disclosing what they learn of a patient by professional examination. He went on to say that these physicians went to the jail to see him as professional men, and were so received by the prisoner, who was suffering from pain, and supposed that they came as friends. They did not advise him that they came to obtain testimony to be used against him before the Coroner's Jury. He thought that the physicians went reluctantly to make the examination. He said this was the first instance but one in which a Coroner had sent a physician to a prisoner to make a personal examination, and the exception was the case of Coroner Connery, in New-York, where Mrs. Cunningham was examined and nothing found. He contended that the person of the prisoner was sacred to him, and whatever a physician might learn of him professionally could not be revealed in evidence.

The District Attorney contended that the relation of physician and patient must be established to make the spirit of the statute applicable to this case—he thought there was not the shadow of a foundation for the objection.

The Court asked the witness if he prescribed for the prisoner? He answered that he did not. The Court said it would not decide this question now, but Judge Wells said the confidential relation of physician and patient must be fully established to make the statute applicable.

Mr. Pomeroy—The relation demanded was established. The prisoner was in custody and could not select his own physician; he was entirely under the control of the officers who sent the physician to him; he could not refuse the demand of the physicians or the officer who sent them; the information thus obtained was therefore forced from him, and hence it would not be used against him; had he been traveling in the streets a free man, the case might have been different.

Mr. Pepper—This party was in custody and was not allowed to see any person—he was cut off from the world, and had not the power to establish the relation contemplated by the statute toward any physician other than that he did establish in receiving these physicians.

The Court adjourned.

On Saturday, Dr. Langworthy was sworn, and the argument of the previous day was resumed; and the Court rendered the decision noticed in the Times of Monday.

Judge Wells said if it was shown that the prisoner received these physicians as agents of the Coroner to procure testimony, the prosecution would be entitled to produce such testimony on the trial, but if he did not receive them as such, but as physicians who came to advise him professionally, then it was another matter, and one for the Court to consider with a view to the statute recognizing a confidential relation between physician and patient.

The decision of the Court upon the issue was then announced by Judge Wells, who said the Court had been anxious to hear all that could be said or proven on this preliminary question whether Doctors Avery and Montgomery, who called upon the prisoner at the jail, should be allowed to testify as to what they learned from the prisoner in the jail. They regarded the question as one of considerable importance—it was possible that the whole case might turn upon it, and they had therefore heard all that was said.

Aside from the statute there was no ground for excluding the evidence offered. Before this statute was enacted, attorneys and counsellors were alone permitted to hold such relations to clients as debarred them giving testimony in certain cases. The Legislature extended the provisions of the act to other professional men, including physicians and surgeons.

It appeared that these witnesses were duly authorized to practice—this was here proven. Another requirement of the statute was, that they and the prisoner should hold the relation of patient and physician, or surgeon, or something equivalent thereto, to exclude them from giving testimony. The Judge read the statute, and said that according to the strict letter there were several things wanting. The prisoner was perhaps not their patient, in the strict sense of the statute—yet they attended him in a professional character, though it appears that they did not go to prescribe in point of fact.

We must give the statute a true and benign application, and such a one would include this case, if the prisoner had reason to suppose that he was disclosing his situation to men holding to him the relation of physicians. It was a remedial statute, and must therefore be liberally construed. Suppose a man to be lodged in jail and visited by another who pretended to be an attorney, and the man so visited was led to believe he was such, and under that belief should make disclosures—lay open his case to him—such a person would not be permitted to testify against him, and such testimony surreptitiously obtained could not be admitted. That would be a fraud, which this is not, of course, but the cases are analagous so far as the person visited understood the object of the visit.

There was a difference of opinion in the minds of the Court on this question, whether the prisoner regarded these men visiting him as physicians—some were clearer about it than others, and one dissents from the conclusion of the majority, who think the prisoner should have a liberal construction of the law. They think *the prisoner had reason to believe that these physicians came to him to administer for his relief, and therefore the District-Attorney is not at liberty to prove by them the condition in which they found him.* This might, however, be proven by others, if such were present, who were not medical men.

Judge Wells said that himself and Judge Mullett had written opinions on the question.

On Monday, (fifth day of the trial,) the principal witness was Mrs. Jane Stout, wife of the prisoner's brother Eli, who testified as to the family relations. Witness formerly lived in Oswego, came to Rochester five years since, was married four years ago, and has since resided with the Stout family. Witness testified as follows in regard to the conduct of the family on the 19th of December, (the day of the murder:)

Don't know as I remember the 19th of December last; I was at the Police Office in December last on a Sunday morning; I remember the day before that; on the morning of that day all the family were present: Mrs. Margaret Stout, Sarah Littles, Eli Stout, Ira Stout, Mary Stout, Charley Stout, Charley Littles and myself; I don't know whether they all took breakfast there that morning, but I believe mother, Eli, Ira and myself took breakfast; I think Mrs. Littles took breakfast also; I have forgotten whether Mr. Littles did or did not; I was not at home all day; I went away in the afternoon about half past two or three, and returned about six o'clock in the evening; I can't tell what time Ira left the house that day; I saw him at the house about eight o'clock; *Littles went away that morning*, but whether before or after Ira I can't tell; I was at home at noon; I don't know that Ira was out; Sarah was there; the next time after eight o'clock in the morning that I saw Ira was in the afternoon; it was at the house; it was before I went down city; mother, Franky, Mrs. Littles and myself were there; I next saw him after that at the tea-table on my return from down town; Franky, little Charley, Mrs. Margaret Stout, Jane, Eli and myself took tea; I did not see Littles between the time he left in the morning and tea; we took tea at six o'clock; I did not notice when Mrs. Littles left the table; I did not see her after tea; I left the house that night about seven o'clock with my husband; we went to the glass-blowers, in Baker's Block; I think *it was about ten o'clock when we got home*; I don't know whether Charley Stout left before us that night or not; when we got home mother and Franky were there; no one else, I believe; oh, my child was there; they were in the kitchen; we went in at the front door, and through the hall into the kitchen; there is a front hall; on the right of that is the parlor, and the sitting room is off from that, and then the kitchen; I remained there a little while; *I then went out on Monroe-street*; there is a grocery between our house and Union-street; the grocery is on the corner of Union and Monroe streets; it is west from the house; went on Union-street as far as from here to the Arcade; *when on Union-street I saw two persons*; I cannot tell who they were for sure; met two persons there; can't say who; I met some one else on Monroe-street; I saw a couple of persons on Union-street stop at a gate and talk; they were not the two first persons I mentioned; I saw one person that I knew; I can't tell the name; it was Mr. Ellerbeck; he is the person I mentioned; I might have thought some they were; I don't know whether I afterwards mentioned it to them or not.

By District Attorney—Who did you think they were? [Objected to by defence; objection overruled by the Court and allowed.] I thought at the time that it was some one that I knew, District-Attorney—Well, who? A.—I *thought it was Ira and Sarah*; they were on the same side of the street with me; I met them; did not overtake them; it was on the west side of Union-street; I was going north towards East-avenue; they were going north toward Monroe street—Mr. Ellerbeck did not meet them, I think, though I can't tell; I think Mr. Ellerbeck and myself spoke as to who the two persons were; I think he spoke to me about it and I to him—Mr. Ellerbeck; did not speak about them; that I remember; he asked me, Who are those two persons? *I answered him that I did not know, but that it looked like Ira and Sarah*; they were about as far from Monroe-street as from here to corner of State-street; they were walking along just as usual; I can't tell what he had on his head; I don't know whether he had on a cap or a hat—I can't say; did not notice particularly; I don't know what she had on; was absent from the house about twenty minutes, I think; did not call any where during my absence; met Ellerbeck before I met them; I went up the street and came back early; when I first saw Ellerbeck he was on the other side of the street; when he crossed over there was no one on the street in sight; he saw them cross the street; when I returned I went in the front door, through the hall and the sitting-room to the kitchen; mother was in the kitchen when I went in; I asked mother a question in reference to Ira and Sarah; Eli was there.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Testimony of the Prisoner's Mother—Convincing Proof.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, April 20.

Mrs. Eli Stout, sister-in-law of Stout, the prisoner, was on the witness stand 10 hours to-day, and while giving her evidence the prisoner was discovered communicating by signs with her. She testified that Stout and Mrs. Littles had occupied the same bed, but with an evident inclination to evade the question, or answer under compulsion.

The prisoner's mother was then placed on the stand and testified that he and Mrs. Littles came home on the night of the murder covered with blood; arms broken and body bruised; that she and Littles son went to the river, saw Littles' mangled body, and found Mrs. Littles' cameo pin, Stout's cap, and took them home. Her testimony created intense excitement in the Court room. It is thought that the lad's testimony will be still stronger against the prisoner.

Letter from Governor Robinson, of Kansas

From the Fitchburg (Mass.) Reveille.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 8, 1858.

KANSAS is at a dead lock in Congress, and no one can predict the result. Should both Houses remain firm, and Kansas not be admitted, I shall visit Fitchburg, I think, next week; but, should either House yield, I shall return immediately to Kansas, without going to Massachusetts.

Let the result in Congress be as it may, none who are contemplating going to Kansas this season find delay or hesitate from fear of disturbance; for should Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, and Mr. Calhoun give certificates of election, as he has indicated, no trouble can arise, *as the Free-State Party will have the government in their hands, and, of course, will have no opposition of consequence.* The people of Kansas have been schooled sufficiently to know how to rid themselves of the Lecompton or any other objectionable constitution, should they desire it, without strife or bloodshed, if the power shall be in the hands of the majority. Of course, if we have the government, we can do as the good of the State shall require, with "none to molest or make us afraid." Hence you see the reason why I have urged our people to vote for State officers under that Constitution, in order that we might not be left at the mercy of Congress or any other power. I noticed some time since that friend Pierce, in the *Reveille*, criticised our voting policy somewhat severely, and among other things, if I remember rightly, said "It was inconsistent for us to vote for State officers on the same day that we voted *against* the Constitution." But how could we know that a majority of the people would vote against it? or, if they did, how could we know that Congress would regard that vote?

All must admit there was a possibility, if not probability, of our being admitted into the Union under that Constitution, even though a majority of votes should be cast against it on the 4th of January; and such being the case, why not put the Government under it in the hands of our friends, so that, should there be any necessity for a change, or revolution, even, it could be effected peaceably? Having done this, should Lecompton be admitted, we should at once organize the Government, and take such action as should best subserve the interest of the State. Indeed, were there no question as to who would receive the certificates of election, *I am not certain but Kansas would be the gainer by being admitted under any conceivable Constitution, if the agitation could thus be stayed*, rather than to be left in confusion with three State constitutions and governments, beside the Territorial Government, for another year. *Kansas has had her share of political agitations, and her impoverished citizens are anxious for a return of honorable peace and prosperity.*

As I desire my old friends in Fitchburg to understand the reasons for my course in Kansas, you can hand this to friend Pierce, if you think proper, for publication. I intended to have written him some time since upon his strictures on the policy of voting.

Yours respectfully,
C. ROBINSON.

R. R. Safford, Esq.

Closing Address of the President of the Senate.

ALBANY, Monday, April 19.

SENATORS: I beg leave to return my thanks as well for the kindness and courtesy which I have at all times received at your hands as for the very gratifying approval of my efforts to discharge the duties of your presiding officer, which you have been pleased in my absence to place upon the journal. I have endeavored to execute with firmness and impartiality the will of the Senate, as expressed in the rules adopted for my guidance, and the support you have uniformly given me, together with the terms of your resolution, induce me to indulge the belief that my efforts have not been in vain. The pleasure of arising from the prospect of laborious and responsible duties, and of retiring to a quiet home is clouded to some extent by the reflection that this adjournment is to be the final severance of the kind official and social relations which it has been my happiness for some months to enjoy with the members of this chair. That cloud, however, is dispelled by the thought that the memory of these relations will be to me hereafter a source of enjoyment. I cheerfully bear witness to the faithfulness with which you have labored to promote the public welfare, and, although important measures for the prosecution of the public works which have occupied your attention have failed from irreconcilable differences of opinion, it is believed that everything necessary to preserve the faith and honor of the State has been done, and it may perhaps be doubted whether more at this time was demanded. The measure initiated by you for the revision of the Constitution of the State is one of great importence, and will, no doubt, receive the earnest attention of the people. I hope to be pardoned for expressing my regret that there should be so strong a disposition as has been exhibited, even by considerate and patriotic men, to condemn, without reserve, an organic law which, although far from perfect, is, in its leading features, most worthy to be cherished and preserved. With all its defects, it has, during its existence, secured to citizens the utmost freedom of conscience and of action, preserved order, protected private rights, fostered and encouraged agriculture, commerce and the arts; has largely aided the cause of education, and maintained many valuable institutions of charity; and if, from want of sufficient judicial force, justice has not always been as promptly administered as desired, none will deny that the scales, of justice have been held with faithful and impartial hands. A Constitution capable of securing these important ends of government, and, at the same time, so flexible at once to the influences which seem to demand its amendment, cannot be wholly wrong, and I apprehend it is not wise to indulge in its unsparing condemnation. Sentiments are stronger than law or constitutions, moulding and dissolving them by their subtle influence; and patriotism demands that care should be taken to avoid sowing the seeds of universal distrust of government. There is danger that the facility with which constitutions are overthrown may become a greater evil than those sought to be removed. Senators, thanking you again for your attention, and tendering to each of you my best wishes for your future happiness, I declare the Senate adjourned without day.

While the address was being delivered, the Senate remained standing, and the utmost silence was preserved.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.—C. B. H. Fessenden, Collector of the Customs at New-Bedford, Mass., reappointed; Moses F. Odell, of New-York, appraiser of merchandise, under the act approved March 2, 1851, *vice* S. D. Dillaye, removed; Charles A. Davis, of Virginia, to be a Chaplain in the Navy, *vice* Wm. McKenney, deceased; Algernon S. Garrett, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon; Joseph Wilson, Jr., to be a Surgeon, (promoted;) John W. Sanford, Jr., North Carolina, H. B. Trist, District of Columbia, to be Assistant Surgeons; Charles Eversfield, to be a Surgeon, (promoted;) Thomas J. Charlton, of Georgia, Charles Lowndes, Jr., of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeons; C. C. Jackson, of Michigan, Robert H. Clark, of Delaware, J. B. Danforth, of Illinois, to be Pursers; Samuel Archibald, to be a Chief Engineer.

At Milwaukee, last Thursday, a tidal wave rushed into the river, upsetting a steam ferry-boat, and doing other damage. An equally rapid fall of the water succeeded the sudden rise. The phenomena was more marked on the beach of the lake. At one pier, the water, before the fall, was within three feet of the floor of a warehouse, when it retired rapidly, leaving dry ground under the building. In about twenty minutes the water rushed back in two great waves, rising so high as to force up the flooring of the warehouse.

Death of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.

This sad event took place yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the lamented dead, near Cooperstown. The painful result is calculated to cast a gloom over the entire community. The deceased was beloved by his congregation, and was respected by all who knew him for his talents, his zeal, his energy, and his untiring devotion to the Christian faith. The accident which led to the mortal termination of a career which promised to be so useful, was of a truly appalling character, and many of the circumstances immediately antecedent to the closing hours of the deceased, will be recalled with the deepest interest. Just three weeks have elapsed since Mr. Tyng delivered the benediction at Jayne's Hall, on the removal of the prayer meetings to the Church in Sansom-street; and the last sermon preached by him on the Sabbath immediately preceding the accident was on "the Resurrection." His father, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, was at the bedside of the sufferer, as his spirit took its flight to another and a brighter sphere. A widow and several children have been left to mourn this fearful bereavement. Mr. Tyng has passed away in the midst of his usefulness, and when he was building up a new church, and under the most favorable auspices. We deeply condole with his afflicted family. His place, whether at the head of the household that looked up to and loved him, or as the Pastor of a confiding congregation, will not readily be filled.

(*Philadelphia Inquirer, yesterday.*)

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Explaining over ONE THOUSAND TRICKS, and illustrated with over FIVE HUNDRED WOOD CUTS. Published and for sale by

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☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—Manufacture are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase Singer's Sewing Machines. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Singer's New Family Sewing Machine being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.
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Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!
Gaiters! Gaiters! Gaiters!
Of a superior quality, at No. 126 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

☞ Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEDDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ Household Furniture.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., having removed to their new salesroom, No. 389 Broadway, will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the sole inventors and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 1 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where them are properly understood and made.

☞ India Rubber Gloves for House-Cleaning, gardening and the care of flowers; protects the hands in all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and renders them soft, smooth and snowy white; impervious to water. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 20 Johnst., up-stairs.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 193 Pearl st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye Only four shillings a box, black or brown; best in use, at No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists. Also the well known Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair.

☞ Barthelf's Sewing Machines—For tailors, pant, vest, dress-makers and general use. Office No. 439 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
These machines make excellent work.—*New-York Sun*

MARRIED.

COGGESHALL—LANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, James N. Coggeshall to Kate D. Lane, all of this City.

GRIFFIN—FRANCIS.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 19, by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. Mortimer Griffin to Miss Amanda M. Francis, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 20, after a brief illness, Mrs. Catharine Thomas, widow of the late John C. Thomas, aged 64 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of her son in-law, James S. Edwards, are invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 314 Bowery.

WINANTS.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 19, Ann Winants, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Burgess, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 64 West 26th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, April 21, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

RAMIREZ.—In this City, on Sunday, April 18, J. Antonio Ramirez, a native of Spain, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 51 West 11th st. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

FRIDHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, of consumption, Rebecca Harper Laimbeer, wife of Henry C. Fridham, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th st., on Thursday, April 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her brother, Wm., Jr., and R. H. Laimbeer, are invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, without further invitation.

BROLLY.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 20, William Brolly, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, April 22, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 122 4th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Belfast and Derry papers please copy.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 19, Mrs. Jane G., wife of Mr. John Lyon.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 147 Sackett-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WRIGHT.—At Milford Centre, Otsego County, on Saturday, April 17, at his residence, Elihu C. Wright, aged 38 years.

☞ Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

CANOLL.—At Aiken, S. C., suddenly, on Sunday, April 18, M. Annie Buckelew, wife of the Rev. J. Halsted Canoll. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday, April 24.

FLECLER.—At Wallbridge, Ill., on Wednesday, April 14, Lucy, wife of William R. Flecler, of this City, aged 18 years.

STIMSON.—At Concrete, Dewitt Co., Texas, on Saturday, April 3, Mary, wife of Edwin B. Stimson, M. D.

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THE PROPRIETOR OF
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the agent, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

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AT WHOLESALE.
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Smoked Shoulders.	Rice, Barley, Starch.
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DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL, CURES Rheumatism.
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THE BEST LARGE BREAD CAN BE HAD for three cents a pound at PALMER'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 301 3d-av., corner of 18th-st. Also, a superior article of DOMESTIC and HOME-MADE BREAD, made of the best "double extra" flour. PIES and CAKES—a large assortment. None but the best materials used in the establishment. Don't forget that it is the celebrated Bread, Cakes and Pies of PALMER, formerly and for many years at No. 11 Mott st.

AN EXCITING SEA-STORY!
JUSTLY ABOUT TO APPEAR,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
(MERRY WHISTLE MORNING, APRIL 22,)
will contain
ANOTHER NEW NAUTICAL TALE,
entitled
THE OCEAN WANDERER;
OR,
ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA.

In which the author depicts, in graphic style, the Startling Scenes and Romantic Adventures of Life as a Sailor before the Mast. The narrative of the "OCEAN WANDERER" is a bold but truthful picture of the most exciting incidents in every quarter of the Globe, in which are portrayed the chivalry, daring, freaks, follies and superstitions of the sailor; together with the tyrannies and brutalities to which he is too often subjected by the officers who command our vessels. Some of these scenes develope a refinement of cruelty and a systematic torture that cannot fail to send a chill of horror through every civilized community! This is the dark side of the picture. "A Life on the Ocean" has its sunshine as well as its storms—its pleasures as well as its pains—and the author has most happily and forcibly presented these various phases of life on the great deep, in the progress of the "OCEAN WANDERER."

The descriptions of the manners and customs of the Natives of the "far-off Isles of the Sea," among whom the author passed a portion of his Eventful Life, are full of interest. He carries the reader through the delightful groves where the banana and cocoanut grow—and soon takes him far away into the solitary forests of Tropical fruit, which are only to be found in the Isles of that clime "where Summer reigns eternal"—passing in rapid succession before his mental vision a panorama of the most gorgeous Pictures in the world. Amid this delightful scenery, after all hope of ever gazing on the glorious stars and stripes of his native land, or seeing the friends of his childhood again, the author makes a discovery of the most startling character which changes the whole current of his adventurous career. "THE OCEAN WANDERER finds himself at home among the natives."

There is a reckless daring in the life of the Sailor which is unaccountable. He pursues his perilous calling with an infatuation which amounts to idolatry. It is this spirit which carries our commerce to the remote quarters of the globe—which whitens the ocean with the sails of the merchantman, and unfolds the flag of all maritime nations in every port of the known world. This daring and adventurous trait in the character of the Sailor leads to explorations far into the icy regions of the North, where eternal Winter reigns, or brings to the knowledge of the world the mysteries of the tropics. When perverted, this strange infatuation leads its victim to enlist under the black flag of the Pirate, who lies in wait on the great highway of the ocean for his defenseless prey. The author of the "OCEAN WANDERER" takes the reader through every phase of the Life of a Sailor, its romance, delights, perils and temptations on sea and on shore.

Young man! before you leave the comforts of a quiet home on shore for a life on the great deep, read the Adventures of the "OCEAN WANDERER!"

Fond mother! before you consign your darling boy to the tender mercies of the tyrants of the sea, read the experiences of the "OCEAN WANDERER!"

Fair maiden! before you consent to a separation from your lover for a long voyage at sea, to enable him to earn the means of making you comfortable and happy, read the Life of the "OCEAN WANDERER." Count well the cost before the fatal rubicon is passed.

How many gallant ships have left our ports, never to be heard of again—leaving those who had friends on board to watch long and anxiously for tidings of the missing vessel, while she was, perhaps, rent into a thousand pieces by the hurricane, upheaved, at some treacherous reef, far out in the sea—and her passengers and crew engulphed in

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., [illegible] Fourth Term of the [illegible] April 19, 1858. [illegible] Principals.

[illegible] SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT [illegible] NEAR NEW-YORK, VIA NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Summer term of this school will commence on Monday, May 3. The terms are for [illegible] per annum, including the English branches. [illegible] Pupils from 8 to 12 years of age, studying the English branches, [illegible] per annum. The Summer term of this school has established for a limited number of pupils, a department for young gentlemen [illegible] Persons desirous of an interview with the Principal will leave their address at [illegible] LOCKWOOD, Box No. 788 Broadway. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, [illegible] Conn. JAMES RICHARDS, D.D., Principal, and A. Perry, A.B., of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Yale College, Assistants. Resident [illegible] and directed to the morals and independence of each pupil. The Summer term of this school commences [illegible] Parents who desire a home for their sons, and a thorough English education, will receive the most careful attention. Pupils will return to school under charge of a competent person, if desired. For Catalogues and further information, address the Principals, or Rev. J. WATERSON, Esq., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

RAVENWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—(OPEN [illegible]) receives May 1. Twelve pupils are received [illegible] the principal and assistant teachers, form a family [illegible] in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct manners and refined manners are taught by resident [illegible] and the means for conducting a thorough and [illegible] education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. [illegible] Principal. For references of former patrons, and circulars, address Mr. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, 348 Broadway.

MRS. BEYAN'S SEMINARY, BATAVIA, N.Y.—SPRING TERM, 1858.—The Spring Term of Mrs. Wm. G. BEYAN'S Seminary for Young Ladies, commences on Friday, April 9, 1858. Tuition charged from the time of entrance to the end of the term, although [illegible] in all its arrangements—strictly a Family School—limited number of pupils only being [illegible] Circulars will be forwarded containing the [illegible] of the Institution.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1 West 46th-st., near Madison Park. [illegible] MORRIS, LL.D., late N. Jersey Ave'ue of Rutgers College. Board and tuition per academic year, $300. Tuition, $60 per term. Modern languages, music, drawing, painting, and dancing. Location healthy and pleasant. Pupils received at any time. Circulars at the Principal's residence, or at Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s, 138 Fulton-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT LITTLE [illegible] Rockland Co., N.Y. This school is [illegible] from Rockland Lake, a fine view of the Hudson, and possessing the benefits of its [illegible] air. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from [illegible] per year (in advance). Next term commences April 19. For circulars, with references to parents, address A. R. WIRANT, Principal.

ALDEN PLACE, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF [illegible] Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N.Y., offers Board, Lodging, Tuition, and the use of a horse, for $300 per year. PLACE is at the Transitional Home, [illegible] from 7 to 9 P. M. each day. Call and see him, or drop a line to him, and he will call and see you.

[illegible] INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD [illegible] NEW-YORK, 14 MILES FROM THE [illegible] RAILROAD.—The Summer term of this school [illegible] on Monday, May 3. The terms are for [illegible] per annum, including the English branches. [illegible] Pupils from 8 to 12 years of age, studying the English branches, [illegible] per annum. The Summer term of this school has established for a limited number of pupils, a department for young gentlemen [illegible] Persons desirous of an interview with the Principal will leave their address at [illegible] LOCKWOOD, Box No. 788 Broadway. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

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A [illegible] GATESKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE REV. [illegible] Fox, A.M., Principal of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N.Y., will take charge of a number (male or female) at the close of the present term, the ensuing term of Twenty Weeks, May 4, at 4 o'clock. Board, in the family of the Principal, with all English branches, $50 per quarter. Circulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, [illegible] COUNTY, N.J.—The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 3, and continue twenty weeks. The Principal may be seen at the Union Hotel, Cortlandt-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of this week, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. [illegible] Hudson River, Summer session will commence on Wednesday, May 1. Circulars can be obtained of [illegible] & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway; WILLIAM W. [illegible], No. 65 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 162 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. R. [illegible].

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N.Y.—Next session will commence May 4. Circulars can be obtained at No. 264 Fourth-st., New-York, of Mrs. C. C. HAZELTINE, Mrs. J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT RED-[illegible], N.J.—REV. WILLIAM [illegible], A.M., Principal. Next session will open May 3. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Front-st.; Messrs. RAYNOR & CO., No. 74 Bowery, or of the Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS at South Williamsburg, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-third semi-annual session will commence May 3. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., and of the Principal at the Lafarge House. BENJAMIN F. MILLS, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, New-York, supplies parents gratuitously with school circulars, schools and families with teachers, teachers with pupils and teachers with desirable positions. Teachers wanted immediately. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

HAZELWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 22 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing, beautiful and healthy. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BRANFORD, CONN.—J. A. NICHOLS, Principal. Terms, $300 to $400 a year. Summer session commences May 4. For circulars, address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogues, address V. B. WARRING, 376 Broadway, Principal.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 40 West 32d-st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal.

FERNBROOK INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Fresh-st., Monmouth County, N. J. OLIVER E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR [illegible] Young Ladies, No. 1 East 34d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MISS FORBES'S SCHOOL IS CONTINUED at Hackensack, N.J., at her residence, No. 32 North Moore-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING HERETOFORE between WILLIAM MOLLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER, DWIGHT TOWNSEND and CHARLES E. BERTRAND, under the firm of MOLLER, TOWNSEND, HAVEMEYER & CO., having been dissolved, the undersigned have formed a new copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Sugar Refining in Brooklyn, E.D., (late Williamsburg,) under the firm of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO.

H. O. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM MOLLER.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER will be settled by WILLIAM MOLLER.

A. HAVEMEYER,
WILLIAM MOLLER.

New-York, April 1, 1858.

WILLIAM MOLLER, having purchased the interest of A. HAVEMEYER in the Sugar Refining business, lately conducted under the firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER, will continue the business on his own account.

WILLIAM MOLLER.

New-York, April 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES BLAKE and JACOB A. VAN RIPER, under the firm of BLAKE & VAN RIPER, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be done with full authority by JACOB A. VAN RIPER, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES BLAKE,
J. A. VAN RIPER.

March 19, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of TRICE, GRIFFEN & BREWSTER, for the purpose of transacting the Grocery, Fish and Provision business, at No. 128 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

GEORGE F. TRICE,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
NOAH H. BREWSTER.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

BUILDERS, ROOFERS OR CONTRACTORS [illegible] Tin, Zinc, Copper, Galvanized or Tinned Iron, can be supplied at the NEW-YORK TINNING WORKS, No. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—GENTLEMAN and lady wishing, or a single gentleman, may find very desirable rooms, in a private family, [illegible] by having and paid, by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and board for a gentleman, with children, in a private family, where they would have all the comforts of a home, or the family would rent their furnished house to a desirable party, taking rent in board. Location up town, convenient and healthy. Address E. P. B., Box No. 1,328 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, breakfast and bath, to let to a single gentleman in a genteel home, private family, in 23d-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at the drug store, No. 97 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A NEW SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant room by applying at No. 146 Bond-st., one block from Broadway; also, the best attention. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very pleasant front rooms may be had on 2d and 3d floors, furnished or not, with board, in a small private family. No. 288 Henry, near Harrison-st. References required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on third story, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 1,807.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 34 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with all the modern improvements, at No. 194 East Broadway. P. S.—Two or three single gentlemen with separate rooms.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A Neatly furnished apartments for two or three persons, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 64 Willow-st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A LADY and gentleman can be accommodated as boarders in a small private family residing near Vanderbilt Landing. Address A. B., Stapleton Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS and board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Very gentleman may be pleasantly accommodated in a private family at No. 37 Orange-st., near Columbia, and three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 35 Clinton-st., between Montague and Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNFurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 43 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, at No. 280 Livingston-st., one short block from Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on second floor, with full or partial board; also, room for a single gentleman. Apply at No. 66 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, where no other boarders are taken; plain board and good room; the room furnished, if desired: Brooklyn preferred; terms must be moderate. Address MASON, at this office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family. Unfurnished apartments, with full board for the lady and partial for the gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address D. B., Jr., No. 54 New-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NEAR to Union square, a comfortable unfurnished or partly furnished room, in a quiet, genteel family, with breakfast. Address B., box No. 2,710, Post-Office.

NO. 139 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Furnished rooms, with board, 2 rooms on 2d floor, connecting also with room on third floor; spacious and airy; Croton water and gas; table first class; house newly furnished; dinner at 6 o'clock; cooking all domestic.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD for gentlemen only. A private family would rent a room or suite of rooms (on second floor) handsomely furnished, to a gentleman or party of gentlemen. The house has every convenience, and is most desirably located, being No. 42 University-place, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR of a modern house, with board for a family of six persons, including a child six years old and servant; between 4th and 6th ave., and 8th and 27th sts.; terms not to exceed $140 a month, including gas and fuel. Address, with reference, stating particulars, &c., G. C., *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE BEAUTIFUL rooms can be obtained in a private family, without board, in 23d-st., a few doors from 8th-av. Address J. BERRY, Madison square Post-Office.

TO LET—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO GENTLEmen, convenient to the ferries, at No. 203 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER—AT CORNwall, on the bank of the river, one-half mile from the landing, and 4 miles from Newburg; the scenery cannot be excelled in the country, and the house is all that could be desired as a first class residence. References—Mr. John G. Haviland, No. 161 Chambers-st.; Messrs. Leonard & Clark, No. 11 Platt-st.; Wm. B. Leonard, Esq., office of American Institute, No. 351 Broadway; Dr. David Reese, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Address Mrs. KESIAH HULL, Cornwall, Orange County, N.Y.

CLARENDON SPRINGS, VERMONT.—THE subscriber will be found as usual, the ensuing season, at the Clarendon House, Clarendon Springs, Rutland Co., Vermont, and will be happy to have his old friends give him a call.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWELVE SINGLE GENtlemen or two or three families can find first class accommodations and board for the Summer at Spuyten Duyvel. One hour's ride from the City on the Hudson River Railroad. House about three City blocks from depôt, commanding a fine view of the River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. Terms moderate. P. JOHNSON, Spuyten Duyvel.

COUNTRY BOARD ON SPUYTEN DUYVEL Hill, 10 minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depôt. Three gentlemen and their wives, or a party of six persons, can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house and grounds are pleasantly situated, with a good stable, garden, &c. Application may be made at No. 226 Water-st., near Beekman.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family by a young man; situation must be very convenient to the City. Near the water preferred. Address CLARENCE, at this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

NEW MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED, "HOW Sweet it is to Meet Again," quartet or solo, by Charles L. Atherton. 25 cents. This is one of the prettiest pieces of the day, and is destined to become very popular, having already a large sale.

DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR MAKE, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand Pianos, at the following extremely low prices: One at $25, $75, $100, $110, $115, $125, $140, $150 and $185. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Pianos boxed and moved. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $60, $70 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y., received the First Premium in competition with the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. HAMMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—AN elegant 7-octave, rosewood, grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order; will be sold for less than half its cost. Inquire at 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED pianos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 M-av.; corner of 21st-st., New-York. by J. M. PELTON.

$3 50 CONGRESS GAITERS, SPRING STYLE, NOW READY; ALSO, $3 PATENT-LEATHER BOOTS, AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. P. S.—THE ABOVE IS THE BEST QUALITY AND WARRANTED.

CARD ENGRAVING.—WEDDING CARDS, NEW Paris style, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st.

TO LET.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO LET.

From May 1, 1858, the docks and slips adjoining the stockings between Piers Nos. 2 and 4, East River.

Apply to W. W. JOHNSTON,
No. 1 Beach-st.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to

F. J. HALL, New-York Times.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, THE WELLknown Summer boarding-house at Huntington Harbor, L.I., with every convenience to accommodate a private family. Good bathing, fish, poultry, milk, vegetables and fruit can be furnished on the premises, at a reasonable charge; also, for sale, the above premises, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees, and 16 acres of land, 10 of which is in a high state of cultivation. Terms—Cash down, or part cash, and the balance in two, three and four years, with interest. Apply to J. J. SANDS, No. 140 Broadway, 9 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A GOOD STAND for a Grocery store, on the corner of Montague and Furman sts., Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. Ferry. This is the only good stand for a grocery store on the Brooklyn shore, between Fulton and Atlantic sts., and will be let low to a good tenant for that business. The owner will pay for part of the fixtures. The store has a fine dry cellar. Possession given immediately. Rent $300 per annum. For particulars apply on the premises. P. S.—This store cannot be hired for a bar-room.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 104 SECOnd place, Brooklyn, slightly situated; to a small family, will be rented on easy terms, with the privilege of buying the furniture. Possession can be had on or before the 1st day of May. Apply to NATHANIEL MILLS, No. 434 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to M. V. B. FOWLER, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 488 6th-av., between 40th and 40th sts., an excellent stand for a crockery, plumber, or hat store. Rent $240 per year. Also, several nice floors on the 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts. Rent moderate. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 186 West 40th-st., west of the 6th-av., between the hours of 8 and 11 or 4 and 6 P. M.

TO LET—FOR A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, OR leased for a family hotel, a large four-story brownstone house, with an extension 40x14 feet, in all 24 rooms, on Madison-av., near the Square. The house is in perfect order, and containing every possible improvement, baths and closets. Sized in walnut. Inquire of E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-BASEMENT brown-front house No. 44 East 22d-st., three rooms deep, with gas and Croton in each story and in perfect order throughout. Rent $1,000, including gas fixtures. To see the house, apply at No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 276 Pacific-st.; bath, range, gas and water fixtures; adjacent to cars and ferry; possession about 25th inst.; rent low; to a good tenant. Apply to J. J. BARNIER, No. 1 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE.—THE OWNER and occupant of a modern 3-story house will let to a small respectable family the 2d story, consisting of four rooms, and other rooms on 3d floor, with privilege of bath room, &c.; rent 300. Apply at No. 128 East 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., from 10 o'clock to 12.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 110 BEtween 1st-av. and Avenue A, consisting of front basement, front parlor or back parlor, and first floor, with pantries, large yard attached; good cellar, no rear buildings. Can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock. For particulars, inquire at No. 13 Avenue A.

TO LET—EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART, THE dwelling part of the brown-stone front house No. 621 6th-av., suitable for a boarding house or seminary, or will be divided for two respectable families. Apply to STEWART & SMITH, Nos. 111 and 113 West 23d-st., or on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE first-class 3-story and basement house No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, lately painted and in complete order, hot and cold water both, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply at No. 226, or of JOHN CULTER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, A most desirable place, in a good locality; the second story of house No. 116 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; consisting of five rooms, with bath, gas fixtures, washbowls, &c. The owner occupies the lower part. Rent, $275. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A COMMOdious three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, in complete order, fitted up with bath, gas, &c., and contains ten rooms and pleasant yard, within five minutes' walk of the Centre-st. railroad depot. Rent $375. For further particulars, apply at No. 116 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 12 Christopher-st. It has gas and gas fixtures throughout; also, Croton water and bath; to a desirable tenant; it will be painted throughout. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 245 Water-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED parlor and bedroom, with pantries, on second floor, in a strictly private family, to one or two single gentlemen. The location is delightful, and the comforts of a home insured. Inquire at No. 54 Hammond-st.

TO LET—ON WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., A VERY fine large three-story and attic house, with modern improvements, and in nice order; suitable for a first-class boarding house or private residence; rent moderate; lot 25x125; large yard. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY without children, or to single gentlemen wanting rooms, part of house No. 198 (109) West 23d-st., near 8th-av. Rent from $250 to $350. Modern improvements.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar of the brown stone front house No. 112 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 26, running to Theatre-alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 44 KING-ST., namely, on the second floor, one front room and adjoining bedroom, with pantry; on third floor, one large front room, with front basement, use of cellar, gas, bath, in the house; small family without children. Rent $230.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF a building No. 226 3d-av., being 25x75 feet each, formerly occupied as a piano-forte establishment; well lighted; rent low. Inquire on the premises in paint store, or of T. A. SEGER, No. 12 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, (BEING THREE rooms,) with basement and vault privileges of the modern two-story and attic house, No. 14 Vandewater-st. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FLOUR AND FEED STORE, NO. 686 6th-av.; first-rate stand, plenty of room for storing hay, &c., with adjoining stables; one story, upper next door, in coal office, or to E. R. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY houses Nos. 187 and 189 East 19th-st.; high stoop, gas, bath, water closet, &c. Also, No. 197 and 199 same street, arranged for two genteel families. Apply to FOLSOM'S Real Estate Office, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 60 Watts-st., in good order. Rent $300. Also, several apartments and parts of houses in the neighborhood. Rents quite moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—STORES AND DWELLINGS ON WASHington and Greenwich sts., in the immediate neighborhood of several lines of steamers, and suitable for any business. Rents moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, A THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house of full size, with all the modern improvements, on the west side of the City, near the Theological Seminary. For further particulars, inquire of B. T. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, THE FIRST-class English basement house No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Rent low. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st. Also, the 3-story modern built house No. 51 Barrow-st. Rent $600.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 8th-av., from June 1 until Nov. 1, will let to a small family at a price that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 503 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 126 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., with modern improvements, at the exceedingly low rent of $550. Inquire of WM. KNIGHT, No. 637 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO a respectable family, without children. Also, a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 164 West 26th-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 173 Livingston-st., with range, gas fixtures, &c.; close to the Fulton-av. cars. Apply at No. 31 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 216 EAST BROADway, consisting of 2d and 3d floors, and two attic rooms; bath, gas, and all the conveniences. Rent low; possession can be given immediately.

TO LET—THE HOUSE ON THE CORNER OF 8th-st. and 2d-av., over the East River Bank, a fine location for a dentist or other business purpose. For such occupation would be let low.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of No. 122 Pearl-st. The 2d and 3d floors are fitted with convenient offices. Apply to WM. VAN ARSDALE, No. 142 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 122 Henry-st., to a small family without children. References given and required. Inquire at No. 128 Henry-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN 53d-st., the first front 1st-av., two story, basement, sub-cellar, Croton water and gas. Inquire next door, of W. H. MERRILL, Jr.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 644 HOUSTON-st., one door from Wooster. Rent, $260. Apply to WM. C. AMERMAN, 169 Wooster, corner Houston-st.

TO LET—ROOMS ON BROADWAY, NORTHEAST corner of 12th-st.; rent $100 to $150, from 1st of May. Inquire at 13 or 3 P. M.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. W. TRIMBLE, or F. J. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 4 MARKET-st., to a small family; a good situation for a dressmaker. Rent low. References exchanged.

STABLES TO LET.—SEVERAL GOOD BRICK and frame stables, with lofts for hay and feed; each stable has from 2 to 7 stalls; suitable for carmen and others; reasonable rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 60 Hudson-st.

TO LET.

IN WILLIAMSBURG AND NORTH BROOKLYN.—W. MORGAN & SON offer the following houses and stores, for sale or to let, viz.: Nos. 1 and 3 Grand-st., corner of Clymer-st., two large three-story brick houses, with extensive yard, and large stable in the rear; rent $1,000 each. Also, No. 1 South 6th-st., near 6th, with extension and large yard; rent $600. Also, No. 1 Grand-st., with range and heater; rent [illegible]. No. 10 Hamilton-place, with extension; rent [illegible]. No. 10 Hamilton-st., with extension; rent [illegible]. No. 10 Rutter-st., with extension, range, hot and cold water; rent [illegible]. Also, the following houses, all in complete order: No. 1 Lee-av., near Willow-st., three houses, all in complete order; rent [illegible]. The above houses have gas and fixtures throughout. Also, the following Saloons, low store brick houses: No. 11 South 4th-st., containing gas and fixtures—in complete order—rent [illegible]. No. 27 4th-st.—rent [illegible]. Division-av., near 4th-st.—rent [illegible]. Also, the following cottages: No. 10 Bedford-st., extensive cottage, with 2-story carriage extension, containing gas and furniture—rent $600. No. 6 South 3d-st., with gas and fixtures—rent [illegible]. The above houses are all within ten minutes' easy walk of the ferries. Also, the following cottages: Cor. Lorimer and Meeker-sts., with three lots of ground, and well fitted out block of a steep route—rent [illegible]. No. 43 McKibbon-st., with two lots, within 3 blocks of a steep route, or 20 minutes' walk of the ferries—rent $[illegible]. A Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, on Wyckoff-av., near Grove-av., with an acre of ground, within three miles of the ferries—rent [illegible]. Myrtle-av., near Kent-av., on car line to Fulton Ferry—rent [illegible]. Apply at the Real Estate Office, Secondat Williamsburg City Bank, Adjoining Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very valuable lot of land, well furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large property, with a fine selection of vines, bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more desirable and splendid residence cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 49 Broad-st.; PETER A. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

STORES IN WILLIAMSBURG TO LET—By W. MORGAN & SON, No. 107 Grand-st., with dwelling; a first-class stand for the crockery business; rent $450. No. 138 4th-st., with three story brick dwelling, in good order; suitable for family goods or any light business; rent $400. The remaining stores on South 6th-st. near 8th, 60 feet deep; rent $175. No. 80 South 10th-st.; rent $150. For particulars, apply at the Real Estate Office, Secondat Williamsburg City Bank, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

CANAL AND HUDSON STREETS.—TO LET, a small store adjoining corner of Canal and Hudson sts.; has a large show window; good location for tailoring or other business. Also, dwelling part of house adjoining. Also, small 3 story dwelling No. 308 Hudson-st., Croton water on each floor; to separate families, rent of No. 308; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, at a low rent; furnished complete, first-class, full size, modern-built house, in the vicinity of 8th-av. and Union-square. Also, a neat and commodious cottage, with barn, stable, and 2 acres of land, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, immediately upon the water; for one or more

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. DRAPER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 48 Broadway,

Sale of various articles of valuable miscellaneous property, consisting in part of the works of Apollo, Hilas, Ganymede, Venus, Cupid, Diana, Minerva, Hebe, Flora, Ceres, Hygeia, Venus de Medicis, Venus de Milo, Venus Victrix, Venus Pudica, Venus Anadyomene, Venus Genetrix, Venus Pudica, Venus Victrix

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Mr. FRENCH, President of the Wilber[illegible] delivered an address, in which he took occasion to speak from [illegible] of the high degree of culture to which the minds of colored persons might be advanced. He appealed to the Conference for contributions for the benefit of the College.

[illegible] the religious exercises of the Conference. Bishop EARAS preached the [illegible] The ordination of Deacons and Elders next [illegible] the Conference adjoined to meet [illegible] o'clock, A. M., to-day.

The Board of Supervisors.

[illegible] of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon [illegible] Twiss in the chair.

[illegible] adopted a resolution, to the effect that [illegible] be appointed to consider and report [illegible] are necessary for the purposes of a [illegible] Register's and County Clerk's offices, [illegible] Courts, &c., and to unite with the Common [illegible] City Hall Commissioners, and General [illegible] on the propriety and practicability of [illegible] a suitable building for these various offices; [illegible] adjoining to be erected on the Park, and to ex[illegible] if necessary, from near the line of Murray-[illegible] as Broadway, to Chambers-street, and along [illegible] the line of Centre-street to Centre-street, and [illegible] the rear side of the Hall of Records. The resolution [illegible] adopted, and referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution, which was adopted, [illegible] legal information as to whether the Board [illegible] any bill chargeable against the County and [illegible] during 1857, after the county appropriations [illegible] shall have been exhausted, unless the [illegible] claimed is included in the tax levy for 1858, [illegible] of arrears, and whether such claim can [illegible] if it exceeds $250; and whether a bill, having [illegible] after the 1st of May, 1857, can be paid, [illegible] claimed is appropriated from the proper [illegible]

[illegible] offered a resolution, to the effect that [illegible] at its next sessions will proceed to classify [illegible] in pursuance of the act of April 16, [illegible] and that the Mayor be invited to attend on Tues[illegible] to which time the Board adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met [illegible] Hospital on Tuesday—the President, WASH[illegible] in the Chair.

The report of the Committee on Finance was [illegible] recommending that the President and Sec[illegible] of the Board draw their requisition on the [illegible] of the City of New-York to issue his [illegible] payable to the order of the President and [illegible] for the sum of $50,000, the said amount to [illegible] out of the appropriation for the Almshouse [illegible] for the year 1858.

[illegible] of the Committee on the Island Hos[illegible] were brought up for acceptance; and, after [illegible] debate, the action of the Committee in [illegible] a Superintendent and Deputy Superin[illegible] of instruction was indorsed.

[illegible] matters of a purely routine character were [illegible] upon, after which the Board adjourned.

[illegible] the following is the usual weekly return:

[illegible] remaining April 10, 1858	7,542
[illegible]	1,236
Total	8,678
[illegible]	30
[illegible]	1,320
[illegible] Penitentiary	95
[illegible] State Prison	8—1,472
Total	7,406
[illegible] for week, 136.	
Remaining at the following institutions:	
[illegible] Hospital	987
[illegible]	659
[illegible]	1,456
[illegible]	681
[illegible] Hospital from Workhouse	359
[illegible] Hospital from Almshouse	33
[illegible]	700
[illegible] Hospital	24
[illegible]	1,054
[illegible] Island Hospital	233
[illegible]	412
[illegible] Third and Fourth District Prisons	90
[illegible]	347
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	229
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	13
Total	7,406
Number remaining April 15, 1857	6,156
Decrease	1,250

The New Street Commissioner's Arrangements.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER, the new Street Commissioner, took possession of the office early this morning, and made the following appointment and removals:

Deputy Street Commissioner—Gustavus W. Smith (late of the U. S. Engineer Corps) in place of Chas. Weaver, removed.

Superintendent of Wharves—Bernard Kelly, removed.

Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies—William J. Brinley, removed.

Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies—F. Fairchild, removed.

Superintendent of Lamps and Gas—Thomas Ferris, removed.

Superintendent of Roads—Samuel Foster, removed.

Superintendent of Street Improvements—Charles H. Ring, removed.

Superintendent of Lands and Places—William Baird removed.

Thus all the heads of Departments have been removed. Their places will be filled without delay, and the business of the office will proceed regularly.

There was no excitement in or about the Hall of Records during the day.

Coroner's Inquest.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 108 Greenwich-street, upon the body of JAMES FERGUSON, a young man 26 years old, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. A verdict of "suicide" was rendered. The deceased was born in Scotland, and has no relations in this country. He was a brother in Canada. A gold watch, some books, clothing, and other property found in his room were given in charge to the Public Administrator.

Fires.

IN MACDOUGAL-STREET.—At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 104 Macdougal-street, occupied by Mr. LEVY. The fire originated in the attic, but the cause was not ascertained. Mr. LEVY estimates his damage by fire and water at $700, which is covered by an insurance of $500 in the Irving Insurance Company. The building, owned by DANIEL SCHOONMAKER, was damaged about $500; insured for $2,500 in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company.

IN THE FAMOUS BURDELL HOUSE.—At a few minutes after noon yesterday, a slight fire occurred in No. 37 Bond-street, the house which was the scene of the mysterious murder of Dr. BURDELL. The fire originated in the kitchen, and was extinguished with a few pails of water.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY IN FRONT-STREET.—A SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—Early yesterday morning four burglars gained admittance to the wholesale grocery store of Morris, Daley & Co., No. 161 Front-street. They first stuffed the windows with some old coats which they found in the office, then turning the safe upon its back, a hole was bored in the lock, and the cavity filled with powder, and fire set to it. The door was blown open, and the shelves shattered to pieces. About $400 in bank bills, and some bonds and mortgages were secured. The burglars thoroughly overhauled the contents of the safe, and all papers which they considered of no value were thrown about the floor. A little before 5 o'clock Officer Hunter, of the Second Ward, while passing through the street, saw four men come out of the store. He attempted at one e[illegible] but two took to their heels and se[illegible] to have failed to the pavement with his [illegible] as he was attempting to arrest the fourth, [illegible] upon him, but managed [illegible] his liberty. The prisoner, being [illegible] proved to be Johnny [illegible], a notorious burglar, who was already under [illegible] trial on various charges. In the possession of Miller was found $130 in money, a gold watch, dirks and other burglars tools. He was locked up for trial. The police are making every effort to discover his companions.

BOLD ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—AS WM. R. CHAMBERS and T. S. ROBARS had their wives were passing the corner of Broadway and Leonard streets at 11½ o'clock Monday night, three young fellows rushed rowdily against them, and at the same moment one of them struck Mr. Chambers on the side of the head while the others seized his watch and opera glass. The thieves immediately took to their heels running in diverse directions. Mr. Chambers pursued one of them and caught him in the "Capitol" as every saloon adjacent, where he had taken refuge. The prisoner gave his name as John Thomas, and was committed by Justice OSBORN for trial. The stolen watch and opera glass were not recovered. The police are on the look-out for the accomplices of the thief.

FIRST GAS ACCIDENT.—BROKEN BIDDERS, residing at Forty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, was [illegible] at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by one of the [illegible] cars, at the corner of Canal-street and [illegible] he was taken to the City Hospital by the Tenth Ward Police. At [illegible] residence, No. 1 Walker-street, in attempting to alight from a Sixth-avenue car last evening, he fell and dislocated his hip. He was conveyed to the Hospital by Officer [illegible], of the Fifth Ward.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Lawrence Cooke and Michael Hartt, both boys, about fifteen years of age, got into a fight last Saturday afternoon in Crosby-street, during which Hartt stabbed Cooke with a sharp piece of iron in the leg and arm. Cooke was taken to the City Hospital, (where his leg was amputated,) and died there Saturday morning. The boy Hartt has been arrested to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

A HOUSE-THIEF.—A Pole, who gave his name as Wm. Herrison, was detected yesterday afternoon, by two Seventeenth Ward policemen, coming out of the dwelling-house of Richard Davis, No. 443 Fourth-street, with a bundle under his arm. The officers knowing that Mr. Davis' family were temporarily absent from the City, at once arrested the fellow, and found in his possession a silver cake-basket, silver pitcher, silver watch, and some clothing, which he had just stolen. Justice BERNEAN committed the accused for trial.

SELLING DISEASED MEAT.—A cart containing diseased meat was seized yesterday morning by some Ninth Ward officers, and together with the owner, Owen Reynolds, taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Several butchers testified to the unwholesome character of the meat, and the Magistrate held Mr. Reynolds to bail to answer a charge of selling it.

STABBING.—John K. Liepserrel and Michael Fitzpatrick yesterday had an altercation, at No. 97 Baxter-street, during which the former stabbed his adversary three times in the face and neck, and once on the left side, inflicting dangerous injuries. Klepserrel was arrested and locked up in the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ELLEN GASCOIN, living at No. 123 West Broadway, attempted to commit suicide Monday evening by swallowing some laudanum. She was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-House and Police Surgeon KENNEY sent for, who administered an emetic and saved her life.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz. Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia; therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—C. R. WOODWORTH, manufacturer of the best portable gas works, with latest improvement, for private houses, hotels, &c. Descriptive pamphlets, with references, furnished at No. 74 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired physician, seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to S. COATES, No. 376 Broadway, or to DAN'L WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine.

[Advertisement.]

REFINED GAS OIL.—We are now prepared to supply our Refined Resin Oil in any quantity. It will be found the purest and richest oil for gas in market, and adapted to the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, and at as low rates.
DAN'L WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 168 Pearl-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Honeymoon," the "Watch Dogs," and "Fortune's Frolic," are to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre, with the most powerful company that has ever appeared on these boards, viz., Mr. "H. A." Perry, Mr. D. Harkins, Mr. Edwin Blanchard, Mr. E. L. Fox, Miss Denvil, Miss Julia Irving, the Carlo Family, &c., &c. Great crowds; glorious entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

"WHICH NOBODY CAN DENY, DENY—WHICH NOBODY CAN DENY."—And they do not pretend to deny it. All admit that the "Heart of the World" is one of the most captivating, effective, natural, diverting and sympathy-provoking dramas ever presented at Barnum's Museum, where it is to be repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Nonpareil," invented by McLAUGHLIN, is in every respect the most perfect fitting shirt ever brought before the public, made to measure, at $30 per dozen. Call and leave your orders.
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
corner of Greenwich and Murray-streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment does. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

LONG ISLAND.

The Navy-street Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Jury summoned by Coroner SNELL to investigate the circumstances attending the death of ROSANNA KELLY, reassembled last evening, at 7 o'clock, when the following testimony was taken:

Catharine Hackett, sworn—Saw Kelly stab deceased; saw no man in front of the house.

Mary Kelly, sworn—Is a daughter of deceased; fifteen years old; father and mother always kept house together until Sept. 14, last; don't think he ever came at night; he has done but little work for the last five years; he was put in jail two years ago for striking mother with a chair; he never has given mother anything but three barrels of flour and a little money; when I was about three years old father shut mother up in a closet, and kept her there from four in the afternoon till one o'clock that night; he often abused her; remember one time when he attempted to cut her throat with a razor, but was prevented from doing so by some one in the house; the next time he put us all out of the house, and threatened to kill her with an axe; he told a woman that if she harbored mother or myself he would kill her, too; that was six years ago; about three years ago he was shaving himself, and she went into the room, and upon seeing him, started back, when he said that she need not be afraid, he would not kill her then; father always commenced the quarrels with mother; she seldom spoke back to him; Thomas McCormick used to visit the house frequently; he has often seen father strike mother; McCormick used to come to the house drunk, and when mother would order him away he would fantalize her and get father to beat her.

Margaret Owens, sworn—This witness keeps a candy store near where the murder was committed; she testifies that Kelly came into her shop on the day before the murder, hunting for his wife, and threatened to kill her on sight; and that she had to drive him out with an axe; Mrs. Kelly was in the shop a few minutes before to hide away from him, and said that she was afraid of her life; after Mrs. Kelly was stabbed she said she wanted Thomas McCormick arrested, for he told Kelly where to find her.

Alfred Barton, sworn—Heard Kelly admit that he stabbed his wife; said he got the knife on purpose to defend himself in case he should come in contact with a man he charges with being father of the last child.

John Kelly, sworn—Is a son of deceased; was living three years ago corner of Bond and Baltic streets; father was in the habit of getting drunk at Bryant Farrell's, in Baltic-street, near Hoyt, and quarreling with mother; he got drunk every time he went out; he never gave her any money; he used to keep an axe and knife under the bed every night, for the purpose, he said, of killing mother; the threats were made when he had the axe in hand; father at one time put a rope around my neck and threatened to hang me, because I refused to take a bucket of coal and sell it for rum; Bryant Farrell was there; it was last Summer; he at that time dashed me against the ceiling and door and choked me until I was black in the face.

Thomas McCormick, sworn—I live in Lafayette-avenue, near Classon; never was in Flatbush; saw Kelly last in November; before the Friday of the murder; he told me that his wife had sent him to jail for five days, so that she could go to Flatbush to live; never said anything about being jealous of his wife; met him last Friday corner of Johnson and Navy-street; I had been looking for a job; never was drunk in Kelly's house; never played cards there.

This closed the testimony and the case. The Jury retired at little o'clock, and shortly after rendered the following verdict:

That ROSANNA KELLY came to her death by blows inflicted with a knife or some sharp instrument in the hands of JAMES KELLY, and we further recommend Somerset to acquit THOMAS McCORMICK from all blame.

Brooklyn City Items.

The Committee of the Board of Canvassers held another meeting yesterday afternoon, when an attempt was made to unravel the irregularities in the returns of the Second District, Fourteenth Ward, but with only partial success. Two witnesses swore positively that Mr. COZZENS is credited with votes cast for Mr. SAYES, which, if placed to the credit of the proper candidate, would elect SAYES as Alderman.

Dr. WM. E. BRIDGE was convicted in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of obtaining money under false pretences.

In the case of MATILDA T. WADE, who sued the City Railroad Company in the City Court for damages, the jury yesterday morning rendered a verdict of $2,500 for plaintiff. Miss WADE was injured by falling from the rear platform of a car, through the negligence of a conductor, on Fulton, near Lafayette-avenue on the 1st of October last. Another case against the same company, brought by JAMES H. COLESON, to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling into the excavation made by the company on Third-avenue, was commenced yesterday in the same Court. The Cornelius Henry will case was continued in the Circuit Court yesterday.

Mr. JOHN C. BYERSON was attacked by an unknown person on Union-street, near Hamilton-avenue, about 11 o'clock Monday night, with the evident purpose of robbery. Mr. BYERSON was knocked down by the ruffian, who was prevented from carrying out his purpose by the approach of other persons.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLIER and a Jury, on the body of a child found on Hoyt-street, near Douglass. A verdict of "Stillborn" was rendered.

The last "missing young man, who never drank anything in his life," was found in the County Jail, yesterday. The body was discovered in the Third Precinct, Saturday night last, by the Police, and was sent to the County Jail, under an order of Justice BRADLEY, to be kept there "ten days" for identification. There was a strong smell of alcohol about the body.

A boy, 19 years old, named HENRY A. HINGLE, has been missing from his residence, in this city, since Saturday last.

The Disastrous Overflow of the Mississippi.

The increasing volume of the Mississippi River, the occasional breaking of the levees, and the consequent overflow of the waters below Vicksburg, are occupying much attention in New-Orleans. The Vicksburg Whig of Saturday says that the river was rising at the rate of an inch in twenty-four hours, and was then within twenty-two inches of the high water mark of 1856.

The New-Orleans Delta says that from Napoleon down to Columbia nearly every plantation is submerged, and that a considerable crevasse has been made in the levee on the McHatton plantation, a few miles below Baton Rouge, on the left bank of the river.

The officers of the steamer *Dale*, from Red River, inform the New-Orleans papers that the country above and below Shreveport is nearly under water; and an additional rise of eight feet reported at Fulton. The river at Shreveport is several inches higher than it was in 1849; and the Mississippi had backed up as far as Gorton's landing.

Of the crevasses in the neighborhood of New-Orleans the *Delta* says:

"As we predicted yesterday morning, the high southeast wind of Saturday night did its work with our levee, and several breakings and crevasses occurred during the day. It was rumored down in the city that the levee had given way in no less than five different places in Jefferson City; but on examination, we found that, although it was running over in several places, but one serious break had occurred on this side a short distance above Napoleon-avenue, which, although the river rushed through quite fearfully for a time, there being not much fall, it was during the day mastered by the exertions of the people in the vicinity and help from the city.

At the Slick Landing the water late last evening was running over quite freely, and every gutter and drain went rushing towards the swamp overflowing.

The most disastrous break which has as yet occurred, is that upon the plantation of Mr. JOHN M. BELL, on the opposite side of the river from Jefferson City. The heavy rain softening the levee, and the wind shifting round to the northward, cut out a gap of about twenty feet, about ten o'clock in the morning, yesterday, through which the Mississippi poured, with a fall of about fifteen feet, a terrific volume of water, which, at the time we visited the spot in the evening, had inundated the country as far as the eye could reach, and was still rushing through with increased violence, at a depth of about five feet. Many and various modes had been adopted to arrest the current, but had all proved unavailing, up to the time we left. Huge pieces of timber had been thrown across, but they were snapped in two like pipe-stems, and went whirling through the gap like so many straws.

Two flatboats had been towed across, and were placed immediately at the mouth as "break waters," but the current rushed under their shallow bottoms, boiling and foaming as if maddened at the obstacles which had been placed in its way. A large quantity of hay had been taken over, but it was found inexpedient to use it. The old-fashioned mode of stopping a crevasse had been commenced early in the day, that of sticking down a double row of pickets, and filling the interstices with straw and rubbish. It had progressed but slowly, and it was a matter of much speculation whether it could be accomplished. About one hundred hands, negro men and women, were at work. The track of the Opelousas Railroad, which passes about half a mile from the levee, must have suffered materially during the night. On this side the waters, from Cromwell to St. Louis streets, were partially under water, and many of the steamboats lying there could not be come at without wading up to one's middle. We learn that the levee had given way at Carrolton last night, but had been properly stopped; and that at the Barracks another break had occurred which had been also stopped."

Of the last break the *Picayune* says:

"Yesterday morning the river broke through the levee at JOHN M. BELL'S plantation, opposite to Jefferson City, and though immediate attempts were made to close it, they proved wholly unsuccessful. Before night the breach was widened to at least 150 feet, and every hour tended still to increase its width. Through the morning a flood of at least twelve feet in depth rushed like a young Niagara, presenting at the same time a grand and fearful spectacle. The whole plantation is converted into a vast lake, which is constantly enlarging its borders, and will, in the course of a few days, render boat navigation necessary in the streets of Gretna, McDonoughville and Algiers. The destruction of property resulting from this crevasse will prove immense."

Personal.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Colonel Benton (contrary to the general opinion of his means) has died poor. Some time since his house, on C street, was burned down, and he went to the expense of having it rebuilt, but there is a mortgage of $10,000 on it, which will almost absorb the value of the property. Colonel Benton was anxious that Congress should purchase one thousand copies of his Abridgement of Congressional Debates, for distribution among the various State libraries and foreign exchanges. He was of opinion that such a purchase would be constitutional, and would tend to diffuse a knowledge of the political history of the country. Two members of the House of Representatives have the matter under consideration, by his request, and will bring it, at an early day, before Congress, with, as they think, good assurance of success."

A California widow, Mrs. Empy, in Rochester, had not heard from her husband for five years, and, giving him up for dead, recently married one Thos. Robie. Soon after the marriage the original husband turned up, and, becoming very indignant when he discovered that his ex-spouse had come into possession of a considerable fortune, sues her for bigamy. Mr. Robie is a respectable physician, 50 years of age. Husbands Nos. 1 and 2 are now at swords-points, and the courts are settling the difficulty.

A young English actress (name not given) announced her conversion at the Bethel prayer-meeting in Boston on Tuesday evening. She has played in England and lately in Boston, but became convinced, last week, that "the theatre was a bad place, and that it was her duty to abandon the stage." The lady now proposes to give public lectures, of the autobiographical sort.

Judge Hart, of Cincinnati, aggrieved by the free use of his name in connection with recent developments of Corporation corruption in that city, is out with an explanatory card. He declares that his employment in the negotiations was simply that of an attorney, and that the measures he recommended were intended "to enhance the community."

Mrs. Kline has sued in the Sandusky, Ky., courts, for a divorce from her husband, on the ground that he has become a convert to Spiritualism, and is very crabbed in his family. The Court granted the divorce, decreeing the lady alimony to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, has presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, on behalf of Mr. Charles Sanders, a copy of the original portrait of Sir Richard Saltonstall, who emigrated with Gov. Winthrop in 1630.

In the Ohio House of Representatives, last week, a member, Mr. C. B. Mott, laid on the Speaker's table a letter addressed to himself, offering him $100 if he would report against the removal of the County seat of Noble County.

There is a youth by the name of Empire Stiles, in Ayresville, Ohio, who is said to be a musical prodigy. His speciality is the violin, and his age eight.

An Anti-Mormon mission of workingmen has commenced operations in Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68	118	100 Erie Railroad	b30 [illegible]
500 Ohio 5s, 6s, '76	101	200 do	[illegible]
300 do	101¼	200 do	[illegible]
3,000 Ohio 5s, 6s, '76	101	200 do	[illegible]
1,000 Virginia 6s	93	200 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	91	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 Mo. 6s, 6s	89	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	b14 93	50 do	[illegible]
15,000 Iowa 5s, 6s, '87	107	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 N. Y. City 6s, '73	115	50 do	[illegible]
2,000 Ohio 5s, '79	93	100 do	[illegible]
13,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	91	200 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	91¼	200 do	[illegible]
2,000 Hud. R. R. 6s M. S.	95	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	95¼	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. 6s	88	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 La. C. & M. 1, 6s	72	100 do	[illegible]
63 Dutch. & Dryd. Bk.	109	100 do	[illegible]
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	104¼	50 do	[illegible]
50 Hanover Bank	62¼	100 do	[illegible]
20 Continental Bank	98¾	170 Harlem Railroad	12
64 Park Bank	103¼	22 Sixth-av. R. R.	104
15 do	98	10 Stonington R. R.	48
50 National Bank	105¾	100 Reading R. R.	b10 47¾
19 Merchants Bank	110	200 do	s30 47½
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	107	200 do	b30 47½
50 Penn. Coal Co.	72¾	300 do	47¾
100 Cumber'd Coal Co.	17¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63
100 do	17¾	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	24¾
50 do	s60 17¾	200 do	24¾
10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	40 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	49
100 do	s 92¾	50 Panama R. R.	107¼
250 do	92¾	141 Galena & Chic. R. R.	73
100 do	s15 92¾	100 do	b30 92½
100 do	s60 92¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	43¾
200 do	s30 92¾	50 Illinois Cent. R.	91¾
50 do	b10 92¾	100 do	92
100 do	92¾	150 Mil. & Miss. R.	20¾
100 do	s60 92	50 do	b60 21
200 do	s5 92	150 Del. Lack. & West. R.	23
100 do	s10 92	10 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	79

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000 Mo. State 6s	89	200 Hud. Riv. R.R.	s30 30
5,000 do	b10 89	200 do	30¼
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. R.	22½	100 do	s30 30¼
1,000 do	22¾	100 Reading R. R.	47¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	104	100 do	47¾
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	107¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R.R.	49¾
400 Penn. Coal Co.	72¾	100 Panama R. R.	107
200 do	72	100 do	s60 107½
100 do	72¼	100 do	107½
400 Harlem R. R.	12¼	5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	73
200 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	92¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	43¾
150 do	s60 92	200 do	500 92
100 do	92¼	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	43½
50 do	92¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75¾
25 do	s60 92½	200 do	100 44¾
200 do	92¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75¾
300 do	92	200 do	75¾
100 Erie Railroad	25¼	100 do	s60 75¾
50 do	25¾	150 do	b10 76
400 do	25¾	100 do	s30 75¾
400 do	25¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	21
100 do	s10 25¾	50 do	21¼

TUESDAY, April 20—P. M.

The English market news, by the *Arago* this morning, has stiffened Cotton, Grain and Stocks, and at the same time weakened Exchange on London, which closed flat for the Boston mail at 108¾@109 ⅌ cent. The export movement of Cotton this week is equal to an exchange of $6,500,000, and this with the prospect of a further *active business at good, and to all present appearances*, reliable prices, tends, of course, to a free supply of bills for some weeks to come. The bankers were all disposed to sell this morning at the going rate. The recovery of a farthing in Liverpool on the price of Cotton was not generally looked for, by this steamer, by the Cotton people here, although a good degree of confidence was previously felt by the trade. The news is, that a corresponding advance, with a fair business, had been realized on Goods and Yarns, at Manchester. The improving look of the English weather and reduced deliveries of Wheat at the English market towns, had strengthened the Grain trade. The funds at London and Paris were steady in rates, but the speculative feeling quite dull. There was a momentary *improvement in the demand for* Money at 2½@2¾ ⅌ cent. in London, in the open market, while the applications at the Bank at 3 ⅌ cent. were quite inconsiderable. Our American Stocks had, on some descriptions, receded in price to correspond with the reduced quotations to March 23, from this side; New-York Central was 81@82 ⅌ cent.; Erie 23@25; Illinois Central 91@93 ⅌ cent. Two failures are noticed in the India and China trade, MAITLAND, EWING & Co. and NEWCOMEN, NOBLE & Co. *Of the Australian* branch of Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. the London *Times* remarks:

"The Australian advices received to-day mention that the statement of the affairs of Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co., of Glasgow, Liverpool and London, had just arrived out, and had caused an apprehension that a large amount of bills would be returned upon the Melbourne house of DENNISTOUN BROTHERS & Co., and that this circumstance would compromise several other firms in the colony. There was, however, no ground for the inference. It is known that out of the drafts of the Melbourne house, amounting to about £55,000, only about £3,000 or £4,000 went back, and by the private commercial accounts to-day it is understood that the affairs of that establishment will by the middle of the year be placed in a position that would be one of *complete safety even if the whole were* presented."

In addition to the above, respecting Messrs. DENNISTOUN, it is stated on 'Change this afternoon, much to the gratification of their numerous friends, that Messrs. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co., of this City, contemplate an early resumption of payments and of their general business, owing to the improved look of the affairs of the principal house in England and Scotland, and the rapid and favorable liquidation going on on both sides the Atlantic. We also hear it stated that the American losses of Mr. PEABODY'S house, by the mercantile failures here during the crisis, are likely to fall within £50,000 sterling,—the principal item being on the depreciation of some shipments of Wool accepted for LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., of Boston.

The Money market to-day presents no new *feature from the cheap and free supply heretofore* noted. The Bank Statement of this morning, and *the state of the Foreign Exchange, to say nothing* of the almost certain further large accumulation of deposits and bank balances, through May and June, are deemed a pretty sure guarantee of moderate, if not very low rates of interest through the Spring and Summer months.

The impetus to the Stock Exchange, the coming of which was partially felt on yesterday, is unusually strong to-day, with a better distribution of orders than has been felt since early in March. The rise is about *two ⅌ cent.* on New-York Central, Erie and Rock Island, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Reading, Panama, Hudson River, Milwaukee, Southern Michigan and Mississippi. The last sales of Central this afternoon were as high as 90@90½ ⅌ cent., and of Erie 26@26½ ⅌ cent. The largest attention was directed to these two stocks throughout the day—a strong demand, however, extending, in the afternoon, to Hudson River, Rock Island, Toledo and Panama shares, and to Missouri six ⅌ cents. The bids are also firm for the shares of the Michigan Southern common and preferred, but the fact that the transfers are still closed for the election on the 28th inst., limits the business. The interest coupons due May 1 on the following Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank instead of the office at Toledo, Ohio: Michigan Southern Bonds due 1860, Sinking Fund Bonds due in 1883, Second General Mortgage due in 1877.

The reduced supply of cash Stock at the command of the brokers renders the upward movement in New-York and Erie doubly strong, in connection with the large *short* interest on the Street. The maximum price on the last rise was 37 ⅌ cent. The maximum on the reaction in March, 19¾. The heaviest *short* sales were made between 20@23½ ⅌ cent. On the first call of the Stock this morning, 25 ⅌ cent. was paid for immediate delivery, while fresh contracts were put out, seller 30 days, at 23¾ ⅌ cent. In the afternoon, there was less inclination on the part of the *Bears* to make new contracts; and at the same time an increased demand for the Stock in the regular way. Hudson River sold at 30½@31 ⅌ cent., cash, 30@30½, seller 30 days. The inquiry for New-York Central was quite general, and the Stock is commanding more new and substantial buyers, outside the Board and in, than for some time past. In other words, as a reliable 8 ⅌ cent. dividend security, it is sensibly feeling the influence of a money market which has already advanced every other 6 ⅌ cent. investment of a known or standard character. Ohio City Bank shares, and Delaware and Hudson Co.) considerably above par. The stock sold when the printed list in the afternoon at 90½. Seemed that price being bid at the very close, cash, and 90½@⅝, on buyer's option.

[illegible]

The weekly circular of Mr. WRIGHT, of this date, remarks:

"The interest in the present crop is subsiding—the result being generally set down at 3,000,000 bales. The new crop is now the all-absorbing topic. So far the season has been favorable and the planting large. The overflow in the Mississippi, caused by the rise in the Arkansas and Red Rivers, is gradually subsiding, but we have, since the sailing of the last steamer, accounts of a rise in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and their tributaries, and partly the lower part of the Mississippi. We are not yet advised how the progress of this second flood, should it, however, follow on the first before planters have time to repair the damage already sustained by the levees and embankments, and finally overtake the late rise, the consequences may be much more serious than was apprehended two weeks ago."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	COTTON.	SEED, &c.	TOTAL.
Total for the week	$4,127,656	$1,248,038	$1,326,394
Previously reported	12,164,284	20,817,721	10,267,449
Since Jan. 1	$20,691,934	$22,767,409	$11,673,350

The Treasurer's office of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be removed on Friday next, the 23d inst., to Twenty-sixth-street, corner of Fourth-avenue. The transfer books of the Company will also be removed to Twenty-sixth-street on that day.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,600,000	$612,100	$1,500,100
North America	1,000,000	2,467,436	740,000	1,011,000
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,000	3,600,100	1,600,000	2,600,000
Commercial	341,400	1,344,000	284,000	600,000
Mechanics'	300,000	1,000,000	305,000	1,140,000
N. Liberties	500,000	1,200,000	300,000	1,110,000
Southwark	200,000	700,000	200,000	575,000
Kensington	300,000	600,000	150,000	450,000
P. Township	300,000	600,000	160,000	600,000
Western	412,000	1,500,000	600,000	1,000,000
Penn. N. Mech.	250,000	1,000,000	300,000	640,000
Commerce	300,000	600,000	160,000	467,000
Girard	1,000,000	1,000,000	415,000	654,000
Tradesmen's	300,000	470,000	112,000	370,000
Consolidation	300,000	420,000	70,000	300,000
City	400,000	600,000	100,000	330,000
Commonwealth	150,000	210,000	100,000	165,000
Totals	$11,300,000	$21,770,000	$8,300,000	$14,000,000

Aggregate circulation $3,000,000

The following is a comparison of the footings of the Philadelphia Bank Statements, for each of the last two weeks:

	April 12.	April 19.	
Capital	$11,300,015	$11,300,015	
Loans	21,656,023	21,770,067	Inc. $120,044
Specie	8,312,000	8,300,000	Inc. 105,000
Due to other bks.	1,995,012	2,183,646	Inc. 177,222
Due to other bks.	3,175,855